

SECTION I - ROMERO'S CAVE (Tm c 247)

This cave, which we called Romero's Cave, is located in the northeastern section of the municipio of Ocampo in the southwestern part of the state of Tamaulipas in northwestern Mexico (See map). Specifically it is on the southeast side of Canyon Flacco near its source in a small range of north-south oriented hills (about 4,000 feet elevation) called locally the Sierra Azul. Canyon Flacco, which flows southeast to northwest in front of the cave, winds around, and then enters the Canyon Infiernillo from the northwest. It, in turn, flows southwest and enters Ocampo Canyon just north of the town of San Lorenzo (See areal photograph Fig.). Ocampo Canyon in turn flows southward and is the Panco River drainage system.

Canyon Flacco is a bout 600 feet deep and its bottom varies between 50 and 250 feet wide. It is completely dry except for the occasional potholes that have rainwater in them. There is gravel, however, along the arrayed edges indicating that it once had flowing water in it. The side of the canyon may be divided into four tiers. The lowest tier, extending from the bottom to as much as 200 feet, is a vertical wall of eroded limestone. This is capped by a less precipitous slope, often shrub-covered with only occasional outcrops of rock showing, which are from 100 to 300 feet high. Above this is another cliff varying from 500 to 300 feet in height of noticeably bedded limestone. The bottom of the cliff of this third tier is evidently of a softer limestone and water erosion (probably by a stream flowing through the Flacco Canyon) has gouged out a series of rock shelters and caves. One of these is Tm c 247 (See Fig.).

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This stratum in turn, is capped by a gentler slope which blends into the top of the hill.

Romero's Cave Tm c 247 faces northeast looking across Flacco Canyon. It is about 15 to 20 feet above the base of the cliff of the third tier and its top is about 100 feet below the top of the cliff. There is a break in the cliff about 100 feet west of the cave and a narrow passage sloping from this break to the mouth of the cave. The cave at the mouth is about 70 feet across and has a maximum height of 80 feet. It is about 60 feet deep. However, the area that is well sheltered and covered by refuse and is smaller, being only 55 feet wide and about 50 feet deep. Here the ceiling is less than 60 feet high.

The refuse floor of the cave slopes greatly from front to back and slopes gently from east to west for about half its width, while the other half is somewhat steeper due to a talus of rocks that have fallen from the roof. The east half, because of its lack of rocks, was chosen for excavation and here the floor was fairly level. Unfortunately, local treasure seekers had dug five large holes in this floor and, of course, had destroyed valuable archaeological materials.

It was, however, this "gold digging" that brought knowledge of the cave to the attention of the archaeologists. Ignacio Guerra learned from the treasure hunters that they had unearthed "mummies" and had the presence of mind to report this to the Instituto de Antropologia y Historia in Mexico City. The institution in turn had sent Dr. A. Romero and J. Valenzuela in 1937 to investigate the cave. They published a report about their trip and the cave's skeletal

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materials, in 1950. In 1953, while preparing plans for investigating ancient subsistence patterns in Tamaulipas, I read this report and made plans to visit this cave in the course of the archaeological reconnaissance.

Near the end of the first month of our survey in Tamaulipas (December 1953), Ignacio Guerra was contacted and a trip made to the cave. An examination of the profiles of the treasure hunters' pits, as well as the ancient refuse that they had discarded, showed the cave to have archaeological potentialities. Therefore arrangements were made to undertake a major excavation which began on February 1954. Our general procedure was to move into the area with from 6 to 20 men for a two-week period for excavation and then to come out with the specimens for a rest (and bath) and to purchase supplies for three or four days. Then we would go back again. Actually, five such work periods occurred and our excavation ceased in mid-April 1954. Forty-one days with an average of ten men were spent in excavating Tm c 247.

In excavation we used what might be called a vertical profile stripping technique. To proceed with this method it was necessary first to make a vertical profile at the edge of what was to be our excavation. First we cleaned out two squares north five east five, and north five east ten which had been pitted by treasure hunters. An attempt was made to dig these in terms of actual strata (that was not very successful). When the squares were completely excavated to a depth of about three or four feet and the vertical profiles clean and drawn, the east end (north five east ten to north ten east ten) and the west end (north five to north ten) were dug by a different technique. In this technique we stripped off the top

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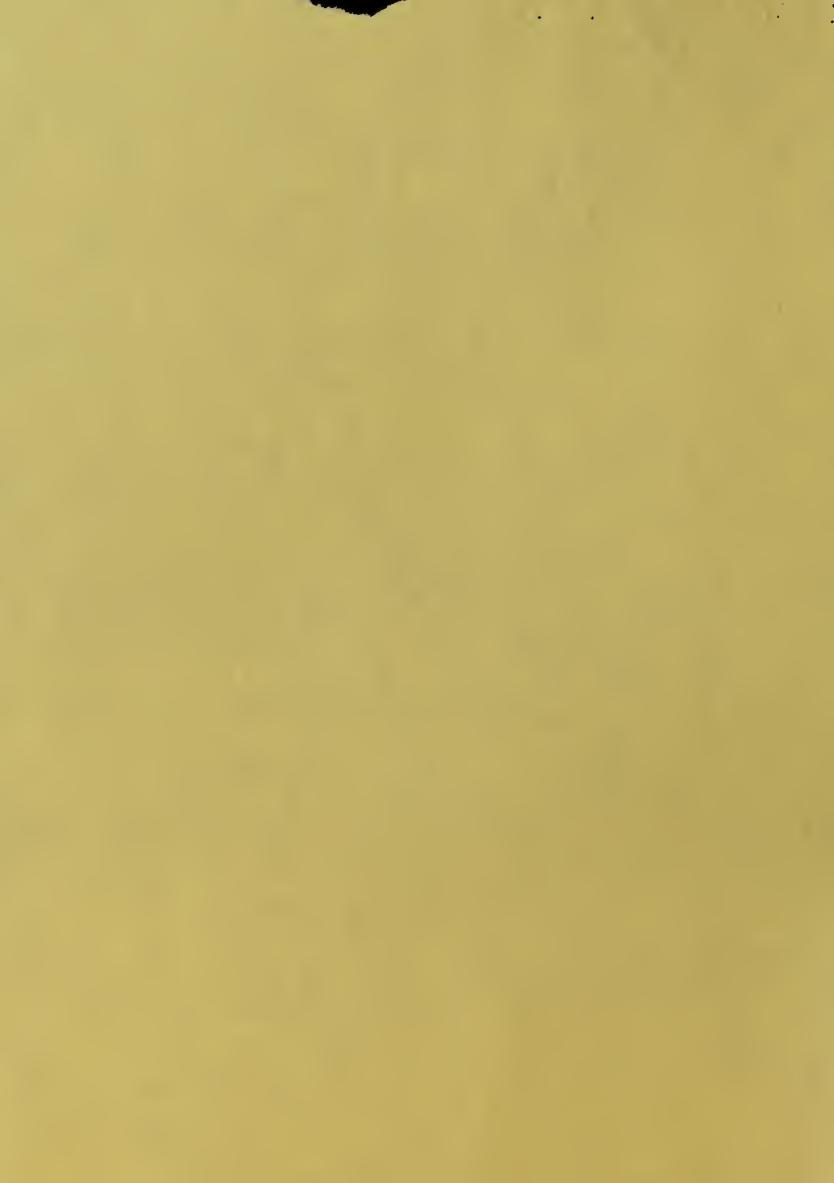
Here the end of the first much of our survey in merculi as (becomes 1953), I'm clo Guerri was contested and a (right wife to the cover. In etamin for if the profiles of the treasure number this, a well as the modest refuse that they had inscarned, should not cave to have tread relieved potentialities. Therefore arrange enterware into the unit range a rajor to within this which begin on February 1954. Our great procedure we to have into the area with from the form the confidence with the within the specimens for a rest (and for excavation and then to one out with the specimens for a rest (and but) and to purchase supplies in the specimens for a rest (and but) and to purchase supplies in the specimens and our translation ceased in and the stock work periods occurred and our translation ceased in and write they then the control and our translation ceased in and the error time of the care aparts in every time of a control and our translation ceased in and in every time of the care aparts.

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soil zone back two-and-a-half feet from the vertical profile. Actually, one man worked on the profile and removed the top strata by trowel back from the profile to a line that was drawn two-and-a-half feet from that profile. The second man removed the loose fill by shovel and (not found by the troweld men) put the refuse and the artifacts knocked off by the trewel on a screen. The third and sometimes the fourth man then screened this refuse, wrapping artifacts in one package of tin foil, corn in another, obvious domesticated plants still in another, bones in another, pottery in another, and soforth, while the wild vegetable material was put in a bag. At the completion of the stratum stripping in the half square the bag was labelled, "Portion excavated, recorded" in our daily diary, and the strata, features, significant and other speculations put into square descriptions in our note book After the first stratum had been removed we dug the next one in the same method until all strata were removed and we had a new profile, two-and-a-half feet east or west of the original one that we had drawn. Then the rest of the square was dug and when it was finished, the profile was drawn and photographed. Some features found were also drawn separately and photographed and numbered. In such a manner north five, north five west five and north five east fifteen were excavated. This gave us two twenty-five foot profiles, that is, from east fifteen to west ten along the north five and north ten axis. These were drawn on long profile sheets and the whole profile photographed. Then using the same technique we moved southward into this new profile. First, three alternate squares were dug west five, east five and east fifteen by this method just described. When these squares were completed the blocks between, that is square zero and east ten, were removed, thereby giving us a new profile along the zero axis. That was duely recorded. This technique and system continued southward until we reached

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finally the back wall of the cave.

The stratigraphy of the refuse in the cave was for the most part easy to discern. There were however certain factors that tended to make it complicated and had to make the enumeration of our excavation somewhat complex. The third factor was how we excavated. Usually, en with defined it was trowelled down to the actual bottom of the strata. This was This wiften meant chal recorded in this one level. And in the next level, included in the with the well delined lowest character required to the level, included in the same level was a loose ash or cave dust, This was taken off and then the strata below was taken off to its very bottom line as a single level. For the most part the ash and cave dust had no artifacts and A alignment property accompany a lighter did not seem to be an occupation level. Thus, in truth, our levels - 1300000 Short de worth included not only that of the occupation but any casual or stray find that might have been on the ash still above it. The second complicating that the factor was a stratum near the mouth of the cave were less numerous than at the back of the cave. This was due to the fact that the early occupations occurred towards the wall of the cave, and the later ones were either towards the front or all over. Thus between one occupation and another as we dug forward, new strata would appear. Thus in the field notes these other strata begin, designated Stratum 1A which was between one and two, Stratum 2A which was between two and three, and soforth. The third complicating factor was that the aboriginal occupants of the cave dug thirty-two pits from one strata to another and thereby mixing some of the artifact material. And finally, the treasure hunters had dug five pits. Fortunately, their material was fairly easy to separate from the other material; nevertheless, alternation, cultivactions regardated of they had ruined some valuable materials. However, from the excavation and ultimately from the notes, drawings and photographs we were able to attain a fairly clear picture of the stratigraphy and occupations,

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In total, there were twenty-seven strata in the cave which contained sixteen occupation levels. In the following chart I shall roughly correlate the phases, the strata, the levels, and the occupations. Later in the report we shall no longer indicate the levels and these are recorded here in case someone may want to go back to check our original field notes or specimens.

Zones	Occupation	Back Cave Enumeration	Front Cave Enumeration	Phases
Zone A 1 Zone A Zone B 1 Zone B	Occupation 16 Occupation 15	Level 1	Level 1 - 2)) Los Angeles)
Zone C Zone D 1 Zone D	Occupation 14 Occupation 13	Level 2	Level 3)) San Lorenzo)
Zone E Zone F 1 Zone F	Occupation 12 Occupation 11	Level 3	Level 4 Level 5) Palmillas
Zone G 1 Zone G Zone H	Occupation 10 Occupation 9	Level 4A Level 4	Level 6 Level 7)) Mesa de Gueje)
Zone I Zone J 1 Zone J Zone K	Occupation 8 Occupation 7 Occupation 6 Occupation 5	Level 4B Level 5 Level 6 Level 7	Level 8) } Guerra)
Zone L Zone M 1 Zone M Zone N 1 Zone N	Occupation 4 Occupation 3 Occupation 2	Level 8 Level 9 Level 10 Level 11)) Ocampo)
Zone 0 1 Zone 0 Zone P	Occupation 1	Level 12 Level 13	Level 9)) Infernillo)

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Phases	Front Cave Enumeration	Back Cave Enumeration	Occupation	Zones
) Los Angeles)	Level 1 - 2	Level 1	Occupation 16	Zone A 1 Zone B 2 Zone B 1 Zone B 1
) San Lorenzo	Level 3	Level 2 Level 2	Occupation 14	Zone C Zone D 1 Zone D
) Palmillas	Level 4 Level 5	Level 3	Occupation 12 Occupation 11	Zone E Zone F Zone F
) Mesa de Gueje	Level 6	Level 4A	Occupation 10 Occupation 9	Zone G 1 Zone G Zone H
) Guerra)	Level 8	Level 4B Level 5 Level 6 Level 7	Occupation 8 Occupation 7 Occupation 6 Occupation 5	Zone I Zone J 1 Zone J Zone K
)) Ocampo)		Level 8 Level 9 Level 10 Level 11	Occupation 4 Occupation 4 Occupation 3 Occupation 2	Zone L Zone M 1 Zone M Zone N 1 Zone N
) Infermillo	Level 9	Level 12 Level 13	Occupation 1	Zone © 1 Zone O Zone P

Fig: Shalihas of excavation cross-rections

lowest zone is called Zone P and is composed of loose gravel and Soil analysis of these materials would seem to indicate that such materials were laid down by a fairly permanent stream. in these gravels were a number of large chunks of limestone that had obviously fallen from the roof of the cave. This Zone P and its inclusive rocks overlay the limestone floor of the cave. Now the cuestion becomes as to how this gravel deposit was laid down. seem two possibilities; one, that these gravels laid down when the present aroya was being cut (the present aroya being 300 feet below ngpathises one the mouth of the cave). This has some obvious difficulties for the seem to be waterworn like they should be limestone rocks do not .../.. during a very wet time period. would have been of they were in the jermonart someon of the consone. The other presibility is that at one time a stream from the meda apone the civil through a sink hole and then ont the month of the creve and thus the mouth of come received grained like it was an allowed fan allow, the organis land of the stream is now hidelin. The lash of wear on the limestone slooks the granelover outlook materials and the larger sleveling in the bark of the case all favor this Theory. The lack of granel on the misch above and our lill favor this Theory. The troins turnel on against this liggarithes. The same of deposition of the provel was, one claims selling manufactures, the admines of deposition of the provel was, one claims

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Now let us consider each one of the zones in some detail. The

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Now let us consider each one of the mones in tame destil. The lowest zone is called and is compared of loose gravel and sand. Soil analysis of these naterials and learn to indeete that such a terials were laid down by a fairly pared ant of an included in these gravels were a maner of large thank of limitione that had obviously fallen from the most of the case. Into Sore Para its inclusive rocks eventary the limed of the case. In the cave, low the case two possibilities: The that the free gravel and the last one of the cave, when the resent wo possibilities: The that the cave, seing out (the present and, ceing 300 feet into the muth of the cave). This has sone obvious althoughes for the seem to seem to se there is not the analysis and the arrival and the sand of the cave). This has covious although the sand of the cave).

Fig. - Extent of Zone O and Occupation 1 in the excavalled

The Excavated Area of Romero's Cave.

Overlying the gravels in Zone P in the back of the cave was a dark charcoal/brownish strata, the brown being caused by rotten vegetation as well as patches of burnt rock which is called Zone O. Zone O seems to be the earliest occupation of the cave. In a few spots there is a slight amount of gravel over Zone O, but for the most part there is cuite a bit of cave dust. Culturally, as we shall see, this stratum was laid down by the Infernillo people, and their occupation has been dated between 7,000 and 9,000 years ago. Thus I would guess that Zone O is perhaps 8,000 years old. Pollen from this strata shows that the climate was slightly wetter than today. A further confirmation of this wetter climate is that some of the overles zone and it gravel which was water-deposited, must have been deposited during a wet period still seems to have been active, and I would guess that some sort of water action had put the gravel over Zone O. Further the relatively poor preservation of vegetable materials in Zone O would also speak for a slightly wetter climate than at present. The zone itself only covers a small patch in the back of the cave, roughly about 50 square feet. Also there were two artifacts

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from down in the gravel in roughly the same position in square west ten. These also have been included as being part of this occupation. In total this small strata composes about sixteen cubic feet of refuse. The small sides of the area plus the facts that the burnt rocks are just a single hearth it seemed to indicate that the size of the group which laid down the strata was not much larger than a family, that is, a micro-band. Vegetable materials are extremely rare and only twenty specimens were found. There are no flowering fragments found, though there are a few pumpkin seeds. These pumpkin seeds suggest an occupation in the early part of the summer. The thinness of the strata plus the subsistance, which we will speak about in a moment, would seem to indicate that the family or micro-band that laid down the strata only occupied the cave for a short time. Thus from the little evidence we have here they would seem to be nomadic.

There were thirty-two unidentifiable bones. All but one of
these might very well be from a deer. The one exception is one that
There were
seems to be a bird leg bone. The two bones that were identifiable
and both of these are of the white-tailed deer. Many of the bones
had been scraped I believe for marrow extraction. These materials
would seem to indicate that the group did some hunting. Further
confirmation of their hunting is the Abasolo point, Infernillo point,
the fragment of an atlatl main shaft, and the thin side scraper.

I the competion to being by a might report that the
Thinking in terms of a family, two deer killed might very well last
them as much as a month of their occupation in this area. Their
hunting diet however, was supplemented somewhat by twenty wild plant

specimens. Three of these wild specimens are from wild squashe one partite and from a fice, may be the three same from a very small variety of pumpkin, cucurbita pepo. which inclicates a use factomesticated plants

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The one humped scraping plane may very well have been used to pulp some of these wild vegetable materials, and there is a further indication of their food gathering activities. An estimate might reveals that as far as subsistance activities are concerned, that this group gained perhaps about sixty percent of subsistence by hunting, and about forty per cent by wild plant collecting. The concerned process from associations

Other artifacts in this strata give us a glimpse of some of their cultural activities. One small fragment of a chequer-woven mat with an oblique corner indicates that they used mats and perhaps were using sleeping mats. The other artifact is a small strand of cord made from two N-twisted hard fibres to form a N-twisted year.

In terms of cultural relationship the Infernillo point and the chequered mat are diagnostic of the Infernillo phase which was found predominantly in Tm c 248. The humped scraping plane also descommon in this culture. The side scraper, the string and the atlatl fragment, however, are too general to make for any exact cultural connections.

Overylying Zone O is ash and cave dust and a little gravel.

There are no artifacts in this strata and is seems it is considered to be the upper part of Zone O, sometimes called Zone O-1, and this seems to be a time when the cave was not occupied. In terms of our Carbon 14 dates, this top part of Zone O without Occupation probably represents a 2,000 year time period.

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Fig. - Zone N, Occupation 2, Extent in the Excavated Area of Romero's Cave.

Overlying the cave dust of Zone O-l is Zone N. This is a thin charcoal strata with some vegetable material in it. Some of the charcoal has been dated by Carbon 14 as being 3,244 B.C. ± 200 years (Mat). We unfortunately have no good climatic data or pollen from this small thin strata. The zone itself covered about 75 square feet usually only 2 inches thick. In total it had about 8 cubic feet of refuse. There were no feature in it and no evidence of burnt rock.

Besides the small extent of the strata it seemed to indicate that it was occupied by a micro band, that is, a group not very much larger than a family. The limited extent of the strata and its relative thinness would seem to indicate that this again was/relatively temporary occupation. The squash seeds also indicate that this short occupation probably occurred in the late spring or early summer.

One identifiable deer bone and one identifiable rat bone and twenty split bones, perhaps for marrow) would indicate that these

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 people did some hunting. The Abasolo and Tortugas projectile points and side scrapers may very well have been the implements used in the dealing with the chase hunting. However, the greater bulk of food dust seems to have been (205 decemens) wild plant material, There was one capsule of tripsicum gras and a pod of wild Phaseolus coconinus, that is runner beans. The mortar, the scraping planes and the saw-like chopper were probably implements used in preparing this wild food stuff for meals. The one-squash stems seems to indicate that while these people were basically fooddomesticated gathering, they did use wild plants in probably much the same manner as they used wild plants. An estimate of the subsistence of this occupation would seem to indicate that probably over sixty per cent of Junty-fine their food came from wild plants and perhaps ferty per cent came from week a very mell amount from a domesticated plants hunting A Other artifacts are relatively rare. One of the activities of this occupation seems to have been working leather. The side scraper and perhaps the scraping plane and an antler piercer all might have been tools used in preparing the skins. There also is a two-strand string, one piece being with V-twisted yarn and a hard fibre, while the other being S-twisted yarn of a softer fibre. There is also a little fragment of a chequer-woven mat.

The Abasolo point, the small flake side scraper and the N-twisted string and the chequer-woven mat all are quite similar to what was found in Occupation 1. However, Occupation 2 has a number of traits that definitely place it in the Ocampo phase and not in the earlier Infernillo phase. One of these is the Tortugas triangular point and another is the fragment of a mortar. Also, saw-like choppers and humped scraping planes are more common or as common with Ocampo as they are with Infernillo. The S-twisted yarm of string and the piercer are, of course, very general traits and could belong to any

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Overlying Zone N is another layer of ash material that is

called Zone N-1. Actually a separate level, Level 9, came from it.

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Next comes a thin 1-inch thick strata which covers a small portion in the back of the cave which was composed of well-preserved vegatable material with a little charcoal in it. This Occupation 3 of Zone M made up about twenty-one cubic feet of refuse. About one fifth of this refuse came from two pits, one with a small masting pit, that is a pit filled with burnt rock and charcoal, while the other pit was a little bit larger and was concealed with leaves of Huapillas. The single fireplace and the extent of the refuse would seem to indicate that a single family or a micro band laid down the strata. The thinness of the layer would again indicate a relatively brief occupation, though perhaps longer than the previous two. A single flower of cactus plus beans and squash might indicate that this occupation occurred during the spring, perhaps during the months of April and May. Our estimates of subsistance would seem to show elightly low thon that about half their food came from hunted material and the other and the remainder from cogniculture half from plant collecting. The single fragment of deer skin, a piece of a bone of a skunk and bone of a bird as well as thirty-four split bones were evidence for hunting. There are however a number of tools that also can be connected with the chase. These include Abasolo, Tortugas and Abasolo points a flat end atlatl foreshaft, a side scraper 5 both of the thick and thin variety, a pebble chopper, a discoidal scraper, and awlong-blade scraper. All of these could somehow be connected with preparing animal remains. About as important as these remains are hundred-and-thirty plant specimens. Among these plant specimens are Tripiscum grass, runner beans, a few grains of panicum,

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as well as remains of a gourd represented by ten rind fragments, a pepper remain, and a number of seeds of squash, as well as two pods of common beans of the yellow-seeded variety. The flat and humped scraping planes and the saw-like chopper may have been used to make these vegetable remains into a palatable dish. One of the activities of this group while it occupied the cave seemed to have been the making of hunting tools. The gouge may very well have been used to work wood for making the atlatl foreshaft, which - I might add - is not ruite finished, also for making the pointed wooden stick and for making the hammered split and conical wedges. Another activity seems to have been working skin; the small piece of deer skin is obviously an indication of this. Split and conical wedges may have been used to peg down the skin while it was being scraped, while the discoidal scrapers and side scrapers and perhaps the scraping plane strand may have been used in working the skin. all may also have been used for piercing the same skin. a single fragment of twilled mat which may have been, of course, a sleeping mat and both the awl and the pointed stick may have been used in making this mat. Again, there are a number of pieces of string. As far as cultural connections are concerned, the N-twisted hand yarm string, the scraping plane, the atlatl, the awl and the chopper, and the thin side scrapers seem to know been a continuity from the earlier horizons. None of them are particularly diagnostic artifacts. The Abasolo, Nogales and Tortugas points, however, are definite Ocampo artifacts. Twilled mats, discoidal scrapers and gouges are also common in these horizons. Other more general traits are the pointed stick, the wedges and the pebble choppers and the elongate scrapers. These, of course, are not unlike other Ocampo remains. of

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of the running of a court of the little rates, i street train, and there of dates of the action of the jois of common sear of the yellor-see in weit, The Tet and numper sor it is passed on the saw-it to one or may have been used orrestant vertination a chartant tien. (1 ithe activities of this grow while it couplied to me seemed to have been so a strong of humine tels. The goals are well have heen used to work wood for rading the atlets " rust it, wilch - I micht add - is not ruite firited, also for mking and ointed worden Suick or for manifer the new ad applie and comit. I wedres. activing seem to he alter which the mail field of leer sain is chviously an indication of this. The conical wages may have been used to peg down the skin while it we being scraped, wills the discrided sor ers and sile sor in a and per the acoging land the arguitere boan used in working the skin. They all may ofth your been for property the sign skin. There was a sirgle in g out of thi led mat which mye een, if on my, a mineral stick and the courted stick may have been ison in meking that to the number of piecus of string. As for ac cultural connections on sensemed, the 1-1 visted yarr string the soraging lane, to attail, the awl and no choppor, ind t thin side sor pers seem to have been a continuit, i'ch she earlier noricons, time of them the particular diagnostic ortifacts. The .colo, and les in Tortura coints, awever, in definite Country artifects, myilled mate, discoint ors ene mid nurse and also con un these norigons, their the the mits in the returned spick, the we ges and the personance and the closeste ser pris. Thine, of course, are not audike charm Cours marins, of

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Overlying/lower vegetable material of Zone M was a brown grey soil. There also was a considerable amount of charcoal in this zone which was called Zone M-1. Originally it was thought to be an occupation level, was excavated and called Level 9. However, when it came time to analyze these materials no artifacts were found in it and there were some indications of intrusions of vegetable materials from the zone immediately above it, Zone L. Thus I would believe that Zone M-1 again is a time when there was no occupation in the cave. However, it would seem that there was probably a relatively small amount of time between Zone M, Occupation 3, and Zone L, Occupation 5.

Fig. - Extent of Zone L, Occupation 4 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

The next area or zone in the cave was called Zone L and in it was found Occupation 4. This stratum is of brown vegetable material. It varies between two and four inches in thickness. Within the excavated area it covered about nine 5-foot squares, but there was considerable evidence that to the west where we excavated it was a good deal more

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extensive. On thebasis of this I would guess that there are at least sixty cubic feet of refuse in this stratum. Extending down from this stratum was one pit (26) with fired rock in it. And there also was one rather shallow irregular pit which had quite a bit of wild plant material stored in it. Looking at the extent of the refuse one might guess that it had been occupied and laid down by perhaps a family or two, in other words, something somewhat between a micro-band and a macro-band, but still more of the micro size than of the larger size. There is some evidence that it was occupied for a slightly longer time period than our previous horizons. In the refuse were some flowers which would have been picked in the spring but there also were nuts, which would be fall picking, as well as peppers, corm, bean, and soforth, that I would guess was believe probably in the summer. Thus I would please that this occupation was probably by a fairly small group but that it was seasonal, perhaps running from sometime in the spring to sometime in the fall.

As far as the actual subsistance is concerned there were eighty bone fragments. Most of these were unidentifiable and had been split for their marrow. There were however two deer bones and a fragment of deer skin and also a tooth of what seems to have been a dog. There also is one bone of a Cocomixtla. Beside these few bones there were other evidences of hunting. There was an Abasolo point, and then wrapped in leaves in the back of the cave were three Tortugas points, two of them attached to atlatl foreshafts and one attached to a lance shaft. Beside these obviously hunting implements there also were a number of scrapers which might be connected with the curing of animal skin which were taken which might be connected with the curing of animal skin which were taken the hunt. However, the predominant material was food stuff. There were 408 plant remains. Among these plant remains were some tripsicum as well as some grains of panicum. There also were a number of implements

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that could be connected with collecting and preparing plant remains. The net and the basket, both open types more or less like sieves certainly could have been used to bring in plant materials to the cave as well as sift the plant materials for seeds. The sawed chopper and the scraping plane also could have been used for preparing these food remains. Somewhat different from our previous remains are cuite a variety of agricultural plants though they are rather limited in number. These people certainly were doing some sort of limited incipient agriculture. There are fragments of a gourd rind, thousands a squash stem, and in the feces there were definite evidences of bean tissue and bean n the ferro pod, probably indicating that the beans were green. There also were a couple of chili pepper seeds and a number of pieces of corn silk with the pollen still adhering. It is most peculiar that nowhere in the actual layer did we find any whole corn cobs. One cannot help but wonder if their cornactivities were not actually planting corn but rather collecting some sort of wild corn which they eat green, probably chewing the cob and sucking out the juice and nutricion and then endant che congrete. spitting out the remains, In such a process some of the pollen and ordered but defendant monde some of the corn silk, of course, might have gotten swallowed. An estimate of these remains would probably indicate that about eighty per cent of their diet was from wild plants, about ten percent from hunting, and perhaps another ten percent from a variety of domesticated plantx species. Some of the sticks from these vegetable material were analyzed for Carbon 14 and revealed the date of 2,604 B.C. + 200years. Also, some of the dust of the pollen was analyzed and revealed that these people were probably living in the area when it was as dry or perhaps a little drier than it is at the present time.

Now as to the cultural activities of our fourth occupation N.

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One activity seems to have been the chipping of stone artifacts. There

is an antler hammer and there were many more flint chips than there had

been in any of the previous cases, and I suspect that the Abasolo and

Tortugas points were made during this occupation. In fact, these three

Tortugas points with the foreshafts, neatly wrapped in a leaf, seemed

howing

like one workman had just finished making these and set them aside to be used later. Beside this activity of chipping flint they seem also to have been working skins. There was one piece of deer skin which had been scraped on one surface, while hair was adhering on the other. The thick and thin side-scrapers may have been used for slicing and initial scraping of this; the elongate end scraper and the disk scraper could have been used to take off the fatytissue from the skin. Another activity which these people may have done during their long seasonal occupation was making wood tools. A fragment of a gouge may have been their working implement. The atlatl and lance, the pointed made with this tool sticks and the wedges all could have been weed for such. Still a further activity of the occupants of the cave was weaving. A number of different kinds of cords were made. Two of these cords were made with N-twisted hard-fibre yarn. One was composed of cord made of two yarns, while a second was composed of four yarns. There also were some cords made of softer fibres. The yarns and linees were S-twisted and the cord itself was made from two yarns which, of course, was twisted in a Z direction. Many of these cords had been tied into knots, the commonest being the simple over-hand knot, but almost as numerous were square mots. Whether these strings were realty to tie things or parts of traps is difficult to say from our slim evidence. Somewhat more complex than the making of strings was the making of nets, or a net and a basket. The pointed stick of wood may have been

the stiding some to have non the stiding the stiding of is an employ that there was tangues. I'm and the tangues of to of each of mile del seal a seal a seal of the deliver to the seal of the se Tertugae coints were to ha dir this wrene ion. In five three contugas counte with bire lores mults, neetly or get in a leaf, some ad-'im. or west with the isand . . in the same of the restronger to sed in the sine activity and pine little of a sec. To to severes rations that earn one for of an elin of an men son ed on me surfree, while hair no supering men outer. Te tilick and thin aid -sore, ers runt to bern bud for filiain; and initial ser illy of this site of the object the list surrect the in ve to n used to the out to it is un and the other. ... other attributes seaple may have desentation it is a sold s aschil necuration was taking wood tools. A ir magnt of t gourd and a diction their we limited that of the country to the their wife the country to t sticks is the weigns is could have as a rate in such. The intoer seriety were needy not on the cave was waveled Six area of a stunct of the superior of the area of the area of the with this ed here-like yard, the was compased to a min of the james, wills a second wir commosed of four mins. The life vere one consist it. I onthis and and and the consist of the constant and the cort inert we has firm a rains water, of court, will swisted in a Z lirection, ren a ruese conds a pec ind ind Fricts, the content being the simulant mental, but although as numerous were squir lacts, whother these sings and the . Their end part to a train the single and to enter to exhibit for the conflex then bee state of states and wellrets, o. net and a first The net ted etick of the state o

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the implement used in pushing the fibres through in making the basket.

The basket again is of the sifter-type with quite large spaces between the coils. The coils are of a bundle foundation and the element tying them together are what I have called loop end twist. The net is also of the loop and twist or full-turned coil type of net.

Now as to cultural relations. There are still some resemblances to our earlier horizons and the earlier Infernillo horizons but they are of a most general nature and include the Abasolo point, the scraping plane and the W-twisted yarn. All these traits seem to carry on into Ocampo times. Definite Ocampo times are the Tortugas points, the disk scrapers the sawed choppers, the gouge and the loop and twist net and loop and twist basket with a bundle foundation. Most of the other traits are of a fairly general nature and could belong to anyour of a number of cultural phases. This zone L is perhaps our best example in the Romero's Cave of a component of the Ocampo phase. As we shall see the occupation of the Ocampo phase in this cave is not quite so extensive as in the adjacent cave, but nevertheless it is one of our larger ones. Beside the obvious cultural and agricultural differences between the earlier Infernillo culture and Ocampo, this stratum brings out a number of significant other differences, one is that the Ocampo remains seem to have been during a dry climatic period while Infernillo ones had been in a somewhat wetter time period. Secondly, there seems to have been a considerable shift in the subsistance pattern with the Ocampo people, dependant mainly on wild plant material with about as much incipient agricultural remains of domesticated plants as they obtained from hunting. This in contrast to Infernillo which had about as much wild plant collecting as hunting and just a few extremely small amounts of domesticated plants.

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Thomas till consider the still consider or the north contracts and the earlier afternation to the but, they are of a not the article of the abasolo wint, the seraing ill no ng : - .- ired yarr, ill thane trits seen to corry an isto Octabo times, white (compostings are the hortugas voints, the ork series the using the part to do the door and twist not and usin ad this is set with a bundle the primition. Aboth the other thairs are of a fairly the area and a other to anyone of a number of on burns prices. This core is entry sour browners and in the committee onver of the order of the occupation of the shall see it occupation of the property of the contact of th or, can cove, but new thalees this one for the cones, lesign the offices officed and agricultural offerences between the endien infamily a culture and in mac, his stremm in any out a number of sigreflect other differences, one is the the componenting soon to have her wing a der climatic period while Intermillo med a document screwe to write a seriod. econdur, there seems to are bun a consider on whith in the same sattern with the commo people, oc end nt ming or will an arterial with acost a mark in injent man bounded. Into at a sticted of the action of the model of busting onterest to deferrible vice of a cut as much wild ni co resirne : s hantine : no just a few extra el sull acurte f .admsic bit with

Fig. - Zone K, Occupation 5 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Lying immediately on top of the vegetable strata of Zone L was a grey (2000 K) ash layer with a very few pieces of vegetable material in it. This seems to be a natural occupation area, Occupation 5, and as we shall see has many cultural differences from that of previous horizons. It occupies very much the same area in the excavated portion of the cave that Zone L did. It had 22 cubic feet within the cave. However, there is one difference; Zone L seems to have been expanding into the unexcavated area, while Zone K is definitely diminished. Thus in actual truth is a much smaller area of occupation and in total number of estimated cubic feet much less. I would estimate that this was probably only a family or a micro-band occupation. While the layer gets as thick as three inches in certain places, it is nowhere as clear or as well defined as Zone and the vegetable material would seem to suggest that it is less than one season, probably the cool part of the summer. The subsistance seems to be very much different. No bone material was found

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whatsoever. However, there were a number of artifacts that could be connected with hunting: Abasolo point, Tatam and Matamores points, rabbit sticks and atlatle foreshafts and atlatle mainshafts, a barbed wooden atlatle foreshaft as well as thick and thin scrapers. All would seem to be connected with hunting. However, there is a possibility that they also could be connected with warfare or be connected with the making of hunting implements for hunting at another season when they are no longer occupying the cave. Wild plant remains, 0143, are relatively rare. There is some wild squash seeds and rinds in here and there are a few implements that would seem to indicate food collecting, the chorser, the thick and thin chopper, the flat scraping planes, the net and the basket all might be connected with it. Almost as important as the wild plant material, and certainly as important as the evidence of hunting, was the wide variety of agricultural remains. Here we have squash seeds, rinds and stems, we have evidence of an actual corn leaf and a gourd container. While none of these plant remains are very numerous there does seem to have been a shift with a good deal less hunting which seems which seems to have been somewhat replaced by agricultural remains. Other artifact material besides the ones mentioned previously seem to have been fairly rare and for the most part seem to be connected with weaving. There is some W-twisted yarn and some S-twisted yarn cord, there is a single simple loop net bag, and there is a split-stitch basket. There also is A small pointed stick which might have been used in weaving these baskets recurred,

whishers, and one of the cold by equation of manting; it solo parties into the points, rebit stips on a state of resent and entre stips a barred con it if format I well here while in the same seer to be connected with the size of honever, there is a receibinity end additionation of the one of the contract of the total of the death ro or a: occipring the care. I have a lift to the care so all a de l'una re about onclue ffix ... o et escrit, com for independent of the contract of the contrac الله + ١٠٠١ عن دينية وترب من المرات عن المرات Life of the second of the seco tyrister in the second of the control of the contro there is the very company of the series of t -not by jour and the rest of the contract of t to mar. .. ile one of the or product to very marks when deep doin crime spansing for the term of the span of the seems to a volume of seems of seems to a volume versions. It was colffoot without a leading fle once he in the resting seem to lave her . This was in the second of the form and the second of the There is one - wisher year, and one of section of the is es of taken notice as a street ban , and the soft are to of and in the state of the stat , = 5

Fig. - Zone J, Occupation 6 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

while many of the artifacts of Zone K are like those found in the previous horizons, the Catan and Matamores points, the rabbit sticks and the barbed point seem to indicate that we are dealing with a new cultural type, which I am calling the Guerra phase. Underlying the gray ash was a distinctive clearly defined zone, called Zone J, Occupation 6. In the front of the cave it was reddish brown in colour, while in the back it pure brown vegetable material. In fact this was one which was numbered in the initial part of our excavation and which we followed all the way through, and it often acted as a sort of data plane in defining our that materials are to be excavated and also in numbering our excavations of From the dust of this extensive zone of vegetable material we obtained a pollen sample. This pollen sample would seem to indicate that the climate during this time period was wetter than it is at present and perhaps as

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Wet as during the initial Infernillo occupation. A few sticks were also taken from this vegetable layer for a Carbon 14 date. This Carbon 14 date of roughly 2,700 B.C. seems to have been contaminated. I cannot is the sticks sent in had been dug up by the occupants this haire has been determined been determined by the occupants of Zone J from an earlier level. In terms of the dates below it and the dates above it, iI would guess that probably the date of 1,700 or 1,800 B.C. in more correct than this one. The layer itself included what we estimate to be as about 380 feet cubic feet of refuse. Extending down from this layer were three hearths and a grass lined pit, perhaps a pit used for sleeping. The extensive size and the numerous hearths suggests that the occupants were micro bands. The thinness of the strata and the kinds of plant remains that we have suggest that these people moved into the cave to live in its cool atmosphere during one summer.

Fifty-three unidentifiable bone fragments were found and a couple of these seem to be a deer. One identifiable bone is from an actual deer.

Implements that seem to be connected with hunting are Abasolo, Catan and Matamores projectile points; an atlat! mainshaft, an atlat! foreshaft and Other implements such as the disk scraper, the antler piercer and the elongate scraper may have been used also for working on hunted material. However, much more numerous than the bones were the 242 plant remains.

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With these are wild squash, tripsicum grass, wild runner beans; the muller and the saw-like chopper seem to have been materials that were used in preparation for these wild food stuffs. Again though, There are considerably wider varieties of domesticated plants. These included gourds, squash seeds of both cucurbita pepo and cucurbita moschata. There are also bean remains from these materials. There are also four corn cobs. A long, relatively pointed stick with a pounded end might very well have been the implement used for making holes in the ground in which to drop

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the kernels of corn during corn planting season. The only other activity that we have evidence of is that of weaving and these are but two strands of two-yarn cord of **-twisted hard fibre yarn. As far as cultural relationships are concerned, the Catan, Abasolo and Matamores points and the muller as well as the agricultural plant remains would seem to show that we are dealing with a component of the Guerra phase. Again, the number of the scraper types and the Abasolo points and the saw-like chopper seem to be hold-overs from an earlier horizon.

Fig. Zone J-1, Occupation 7 in the excavation of Romero's Cave.

In most parts of our excavation this more distinct Zone J gradually became more yellow brown in colour, or more like terra rosa colour. in the next layer above. This, however, in spite of its connections with the earlier parts seems to be a separate occupation which we are calling Occupation 7. The reason I say this is that in the extreme back wall of the cave there was an actual thin strip of cave dust

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separating this yellow-brown ash from the lower reddish-brown ash. The terra rosa soils in this layer would certainly indicate a much wetter climatic period. The strata itself it relatively small and extremely thin; it composes only about 68 cubic feet in the whole cave. On the basis of this limited material I would guess we are dealing with a small group who occupied the cave for a single season.

There are fifty-two unidentifiable bones and almost all of these are split. Some of the unsplit ones, however, seem to come from birds. The rest of the fragments are too small to say what animal. An Abasolo point, Matamores and Catan points and a disk scraper also seem to have been connected with the chase. 262 wild plant remains occurred as well as a chopper and a scraping plane that could have been used in preparing these wild plant remains. Again, there are indications that agriculture was certainly as important as hunting. We had both gourd and pumpkin remains, we have corn cobs, and we have definite evidence of the common kidney bean. There also was a ball of string which is S-twisted and probably hand-twisted rather than spindle whirl-twisted of cotton string. This indicated still another domesticated plant that these people had. The only other activity besides subsistence indicated in the cave is again the making of string. Besides the actual cotton string there are two cords of soft S-twisted yarn. The Abasolo, Catan and Matamores points as well as the food stuffs indicate that we are dealing with a component of the Guerra phase.

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There are fifty-two uniquitificale bonds and a most all of these and spill, forme of the uncivit ples, har for, sect to come for a birds. The meet of the first nits and ten mall to by what arine . Ar Abreolo point, laternos sin Calva , oir - tho etco annuer la tennatel , tring connected it's a court of an action of the court of a all of a conservations of the could have been used in that racionation or series, in it is a series and the series of the series and the series are indicated as the series are series and the series are series as the series are series are series as the series are series are series as the series are series are series are series are series are series as the series are series ar arriculture was derivining as in our at as mortire, we had both round and popular instructions and constant definite evicance of the common kidney with, There also was a ball of string vith is -twisted and probability thisted and probability-twisted of cotton string. This indicat still and done ticated plant that these tople had. The only other activity beauty sobsistence indicated in the cave is again the dire of samme, reviled the actual cotton string there are two error of cold bette to the Abasolo, Caten ani structure roints as well as the food staffe andicets that we are ealing with a co., on it it is item in e.

Fig. - Distribution of Zone I in excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Directly over the yellow ash zone is Zone I,Occupation 8. This is a relatively thick layer of pure vegetable material. Pollen from this strata has been analyzed and reveals that we are dealing with people who lived here during a wet period. As far as the strata is concerned it is located mainly in the back of the cave. It however seems to be expanding and probably was larger in the unexcavated part of the cave than in the area we dug. An estimate of the number of cubic feet of this relatively thick layer of refuse is that it had about 200 cubic feet. Within the strata were three hearths and right back against the far walls of the cave awas to burial pit. In terms of the size of the area occupied it would seem that we are dealing with a macro band; the three hearths would mean at least three families and it might have been as many as six families. The large amount of vegetable material with the corn and the bean and the squash may very well mean that we are dealing with a people who were here during

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Airedly over the yellow set one is done I, weeded thon 9. This is a faire y think 1, no pur registed a section, Relief II.

This trite has been neighted and rever is that we are dealing with people who lived here auring a well oring. As for as the strate is concerned it is looked wing in as be of the cave. It however seems to be exampling and proved was taken to the maximum of the cave than in the area we only. As stitute of the number of oubic fact of this relatively think age of make is het it had about 100 oubic fact. The first the first wells of the cave was a smile sit. In terms of the rise of the area occupied it would show the relative failing will not not condition when the three hearths would can at least three failing and it aims the lines hearths would can at least three failing and it aims the lines hearths would can at least three failing and it aims the lines hearths would can at least three fails and the ways the attents with the corn and corn and

a harvesting season and probably were here the whole season. Thus Occupation 8 is a seasonal occupation by a macro band.

In terms of subsistence, seventeen unidentifiable fragments of bone were found and one of these seems to be the leg of a bird bone. Mixed with the in would be a tremendous amount of vegetable material were a number of implements that might be connected with the hunt, these include the Catan and Matamores points, a wooden dark blunt, an atlatl main shaft, as well as discoidal and flake scrapers that might have been used for skinning. Wild plant material number 360 specimens; included in these are a number of huapillas leaves, opuntia leaves, panicum, tripsicum, manika t and amaranth. Implements that might have been used to prepare these wild plants are the choppers and these materials might have been collected in the various baskets and nets we found with the refuse. These wild food materials represent between 50 and 70 percent of the total food stuff for the layer. The final subsistence activities seems to be agriculture. These materials represent from perhaps 20 to 30 percent of the diet of the people of this layer and this activity seems to have been more important than hunting. Included in the agricultural stuff are 250 corn cobs, some bean fragments, some pumpkin fragments, some cotton, some gourd fragments as well as a whole gourd container and a single possible seed of teocentli.

Besides tools in evidence of subsistence we have some proof of other activities. The flake and discoidal scrapers indicate that skins were being prepared during the occupation, and a single fragment of a leather sandal or huarauch eems to be one item of skin that they made into hand it is a tool. Perhaps the most numerous activity we have evidence of is weaving. With the associated burials and in the strata itself there was a great deal of string. Much of the string is A-twisted hard fibre

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In torms of subsistence, seventeen un dentiti di frammets of i un We will found in the first scene be and the first will be and the found of the first will be and the first will be an in the first will be an interest will be an inte in would see a trongendous amount in western of the natural of implements that slight be connected with the host include the Oaton and a waters sieds, " worden diek blant, en wolfde mein soeft, a will a discoited and ill as surapers that ment to men and for skim ing. Will plant a terial number 360 ejesi e ar i al i these are number the illusions, operation to very the tringious, nd countries to the contribution of the contribution of the contributions there The death and the old and the control of the control of edted in the variant bacaris and return as a term of the will food otomials more ent not wear just a food souft der the light, fine first entailed and estimate a sould be grieviture. There is the the second of the the somle of this into init this continity as a me bond cash, cas i avera is a brating. Included in the close torus and allower i ເສດເປັນເປັນ ປີ ທາຍເກັດໃດເປັນ ປັນ ເປັນ ປັນຄຸ້ນ ພຣະເຄັນ ເຂື່ອ ການເປັນ elatic transfer of the state of jo. ible s d of thoremt i.

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Let green and quarter the occup tion, and after the state of the action of the conical action of a the contract action of a tion of a tion.

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yarn which has been made into four-yarn cord. There are three S-twisted hard yarn cords, four S-twisted hard yarn cords and some other simpler cotton strings. None of this cotton string seems to have been made by use of a spindle whirl. Some of this string had been used to make net bags. There is a twisted loop bag, a notless twisted net bag, and a simple loop bag. There also is a twined basket-maker-like blanket with a black geometric design woven into it. This may have been made on a simple loom. There also is a plain woven chunk of cotton cloth. Besides these woven objects there are a number of baskets most of them are of the coiled type. Most numerous are split-stitch bundle foundation baskets, either in the form of large pans or in the form of bowls. There are also two better distinctive sifter-type bags with interlocking twisted demina. The final items of weaving are the mats; most of th se are twilled and are distinctive in having special types of seldhees. also have either square or rounded corners and these lateral borders either are made by overlapping double strands or by one over one, or two over strands two diagonally bent edges.

Equally distinctive of this Guerra horizon are its burials. All horizon have were placed in one large shallow pit, 3 feet by 4 feet, at the back wall of the cave. literally in a small cave in the big cave. First the pit had been lined with palm leaves. Next a young adult male had been laid in the pit on his left side with head to the southwest. He was in a semi-flexed position with his left hand flexed lightly against his body so his hand was under his face while his right upper arm was at an acute angle from his body and his right forearm extended away from the body as it was at a right angle to the upper arm. In his pubic region there was a mass of string (perhaps a fringed apron) and some of this string passed around his back (perhaps a belt for the

restrict to the second of the second of the more The the term of the other pressent to the production of the section of the sectio go stade in the care of a second field of the containing and the second in a project and containing FUR THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P to as a first top of the first and the first and the first and agin for the selection of a post of a selection of the se a to see and one is the district grown regards of the contract of the local little in the state was stated. The little and so the little sale to an amend to the amend the transfer of the server o other with the month term of the first the state of the s ದಿರುವರುವ ಕರ್ಷ ಅವರಿಯಾಗಿ, ಇದರುವ ಇವರ ಅನ್ನ ಅನ್ನಿಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದು ಸಾಗಿ ಕರ್ಮಿಯ ಇದೆ ರಾಹಿತಿ one of the first many on gainers to manufact and end इति । अवस्य विवर्तना विकास के मान्य के स्थापन के विकास के अस्तर के अस्तर विकास के विकास के विकास के विकास के अ norther every common every loss to common to there are so that world to a common to TEVE ON TO THE SECURITY OF THE SAME OF THE SAME THE COLOR AVER

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apron). His upper legs were at right angles to his body and pointed slightly downward, while his lower legs were parallel to his body being at right angles to the upper portions. The second skeleton, a young adult female, had her flexed legs wrapped in a twined blanket, a loop=twist loop net bag placed in her pubic region and the blanket, bag, and flexed legs tied with rope. Then she was placed in a slightly deeper position of the pit on her right side facing the first burial and head to the southeast. Her right arm was flexed against her chest while her left one touched the male burial's chest. Also, the right hand and forearm of the male burial had been laid over her left arm and side. Her flexed bound and wrapped legs were at right angles to her body and they extended between the legs of the male so that the knees rested against the back part of his illium. The final burial, a child, had been placed in the pit in back of the male. The child, very young (less than 12 months) had been placed in a tightly flexed position on a large twilled mat. Two small baskets, one inside the other, and a net were placed in his lap while two slightly larger decorated bowl baskets were placed on his head. Then a large rectangular mat was wrapped around his body so that it ended in its back region. Then another mat was placed around the head and around the first mat. Finally, a smaller mat was wrapped around the body so that it ended near the front of the body. Next, various strands of string were tied together to make a long rope and in some cases three or four cords were laid parallel and tied to strengthen the rope. Then this burial bundle was laid roughly in the middle of the length of rope. The rope was then wrapped around once and when the portion twisted they were turned 90° degrees and wrapped around in the opposite direction. This process continued until there were seven loops around the body and six up and down the body. The ends were then tied and a small braided simple woven tumpline attached to the whole bundle. It was then laid

the state of the second sections of the second seco a ton the ton the ton the tone of the transfer Busines (10) in the state of th the state of the s . Final to the religious materials to this gives the topological to the contract of the contra bor, ma firmed the till actually. Then circulated and the contract of the state o Justin to the state of the stat ha. dreet. with the propieting the monte during the The state of the s Left of the state Constitution of the state of th the trop inces restend against the both of the first me. The first burned, a conting to be an electron of the continue a formula withing thought and red had industrial in the soully grow the wifit figure position on a is go trible on . . The small of more is incline decorpton as a contract of after a final of the contract of got mower pred rrown his neighbors of the remaining Then a if he begin to the death of the country to the mention and the ment te bor di part es for an inter a construction and indiana peny the frat of the took. The peny the test of the the to the state of the state in state of the st rein tire to the soil and and the sound of the soil the s signs and a control of the control of gidgman it is easy of the The real religion carry of the first continuity of the city asserted a supplied of the supplied to a same of the the star of energy of a sold of each tile bound in cleans his in the state of the state o

back of the adult male. Next a water bottle made from a gourd, and
Bat Cave corn was placed southeast of the man's head and then the
male and female and a small portion of the child covered by two
rectangular twilled mats. After this a large pan-shaped split-stitch
bundle foundation basket over the mat over the pelvin of the male and
the knees of the female and another over the child and part of the
mat over the male's back. Finally, the pit andburials were covered.

Fig. of burials.

in the jit of the coult are. West a water bottle and entries go and, ere beet of the coult are. West a water bottle and seed a go and, ere but Usive court was placed about of the ran's hear of the the majorant and the area from the small portion of the coult describe by an rectainment thilled ratio. There was a stars a stars and a suit-erior or found the found the over the over the sate over the claim part of the fact over the order over the oliver are acres as a cover the order over the distance are acres as the cover the order.

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Before passing on to the other occupation descriptions it seems fitting and proper to pause a moment and consider the implications of this multiple burial. The first question that comes to mind is, where did they die? The tumpline on the child bundle burial and the partially wrapped female burial makes one suspect that death was met not in the cave but outside it and the dead were carried into the cave and buried. What is the relationship of the three? The trio, a young male and female and a very young child seem most likely to have been a family group. (It is hoped that eventually blood-type studies of these burials will check this hypothesis).

intimate

What is the reason that this family died together and why were the male and female buried in positions that have obvious sexual shongly suggest cuiled as with connotations - that is, the arms in fondling position, the female's legs thrust between the male's legs and thrust against his privates (?). Three explanations seem possible. One is that the family died of disease (and the feces from the same level indicate that diseases such as ameobic dysentery were prevalent and that their living quarters were not very sanitary). The position may have been due to the sexual attitudes of Guerra who/thought_some sort of intimacy or fondness should be carried on not only in this life but into the next. Another explanation is a more melodramatic one. This is that the male and female had incestously or adulterously given birth to a child and that the mores of the Guerra society were such that when they were caught they had been executed and buried in a manner simulating their crime. The final explanation is that this is some sort of human sacrifice. I feet the first explanation is the most likely.

Distinctive traits of this component Occupation 8 of the Guerra phase, of the Catan and Matamores points, the split-stitch baskets of

Priore posite on in a country or sond that it is established and proper to whom a the indications of the small time of the small time of the small is a stable of the small in the shift of the small in the shift of the small in the shift of the small in the small in the small in the small in the case of the small in the case of the small in the same of the small in th

that is the reason that this first it is not by whe the all and in all meigh in position to the community or intinacy Land of the first of the second ching rishs - rat is, the arms in fortish coiston, the centrals's Lets tout between the modern of and thought into reivates(?). To the end of the sour costs of the test of the source of disease or and flose following the first and light ess floor es a sobic deserviry were rewall to their theirs quirters we a not not not not the section of the section of the the seemed officers of the month of the final of instructions ness should be carried on not only in this life but into the nort. inother explanation is a none melodranatione. This is that the male and it is to stouch or dulteroush, given high to a child and the the mome of the digner a ciety ware such that when they were or gent they med been erected and buried in a rear sumulating their came. "he finel explanation is the this is the fort of human seemifice. I fail the fire expension is the set Likely.

Distinctive traits of this communer occupation & of the Guerra phase, of the Clan and Nature as points, the split-atited has refs of

with Bat Cave corn, the twisted one of the foundation baskets, the twined basket-maker-like basket, the simple bags and the woven mats with rather distinctive types of edges. There are of course string types and some general scraper types that seem to hold over from earlier horizons. As we shall see, this Guerra horizon has much in common with the following phase which we shall be describing momentarily.

Fig. - Distribution of Zone H in the excavated areas of Romero's Cave.

Overlying the rather thick vegetable layer of Zone I and separating it from an equally thick and distinctive vegetable layer, Zone G was a relatively thin layer of ash and charcoal which is termed Occupation 9, Zone H. This is a relatively small occupation area in the back of the cave and is only represented by about 80 cubic feet of refuse. There is one grass pit that extended down from it. Much of the refuse material seems to have gotten burnt and there are numerous patches of

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It from an entitle or then thick vivetible layer of the properties of the from an entitle of the first of the verified of the properties o

charcoal. Whether these in part represented hearth areas or just burnt garbage material is difficult to say. In terms of the extent of the thickness of the strata it would seem to be a very brief occupation, probably not more than a season. These squash remains and some of the other agricultural remains suggest that it occurred either during the summer or the fall. The small size of the area might mean only a couple of families, in other words a micro band.

The subsistence in spite of the large amount of burning of the strata, is actually represented by a fair number of items. There were 34 unidentifiable bones on this layer. Besides the bones there are a number of tools that might be connected with the chase. These include Matamores and Catan points, an atlatl fragment, atlatl foreshafts, mainshafts, and part of a spring trap. There also were a few scrapers which could have have been used for preparing the skin of the animals caught in the hunt. Besides this relatively small amount of evidence for hunting there were 465 wild plant remains. I would suspect that this is far from representative of the total number that once existed in the strata and I believe that much of the wild plant material had been burnt off and had become the charcoal of the strata. There are a number of kinds of wild plant material that include a few grains of panicum, a few seeds of wild squash, some opunti leaves and heavecuids. The thick and thin choppers may have been the implement which they used to chop up the vegetable material and making it ready for a meal. Agricultural remains are not overly numerous but there is cuite a variety. Even from our rather limited sample it would seem that agriculture was a good deal more important than hunting. There are pumpkin and gourd remains, some corn remains, and some evidence of cotton. From the feces we have some evidence that these people

object. The theoretical is difficult to say. In terms of the order of the thickness of the strain it would seem to be a very brief occuration, property not more than a season. They caush remains and some of the other symical arm is some ost that it occurred either during the summer or the fall. The shall size of the area might rear only a only of lamilies, in other words a micro band.

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used peppers and were eating mature beans. Besides subsistence activities there is some evidence that they did cuite a bit of weaving. There are a number of kinds of string which are tied into a variety of knots. There are also some fragments of twilled mat. The final item - which is a tumpline - is made from cotton. This cotton was woven probably on a belt loom and was woven by what we call the simple one-over-one-type weave. However, the most important new activity of this horizon is the making of ceramics. These ceramics seems to have been basically coil made and the clay may have been collected from the Aroia bottom. There are small amounts of temper in it and then seems to have been fired in some sort of kiln with artificial draft; the pottery is fairly hard. Some of the pottery, particularly the black ware, was fired in well-controlled reducing atmosphere. The brown brush and the plain ware seems to have been fired in less well-controlled atmosphere which was mainly oxydizing. Not many rim sherds were found but there does seem to be some evidence of flat-bottomed bowls as well as Olfa storage fragments. I greatly suspect that none of this pottery was made in the cave but brought in by the occupants to the cave from some other area; exactly where was the village of these people has not been determined.

In terms of cultural relations this Occupation 9 seems to represent a fairly definite break in our sequence, as indicated by the first occurrance of pottery. However, the projectile points, the types of atlat1 fragments, the twilled mats, and most of the woven items then for the first occurrance of pottery. However, the projectile points, the types of atlat1 fragments, the twilled mats, and most of the woven items then for the first occurrance of pottery. However, the projectile points, the types of atlat1 fragments, the twilled mats, and most of the woven items indicate a great deal of continuity and were the earlier Guerra horizons.

In fact this new misadegeous component seems to be nothing more than the Guerra type culture plus ceramics.

used report, and were enting which is not. Recalles aubaistence or initial form is some en Jense that they did with a hit of we fing. The are number of kinds of crairs which are led into a variest of known. There are introduced in this educt. The first item - which is a tunging - in were from cotton. This cotton was weren or rable on a belt loca and was doesn't what we clitic sir the or e-cver-cme-type mayer, the cost in ortant new activity of this hallen is the marine of constitute. There ceretics to reve be mitchic. It sail more and the currently have been collected from the artis bottom. There are nell counts of temen in it and them see s to make be a fired in access to did with artificial lasfi; the otrany is 's alm hami. Louvefulpottery, particularly the black wars, as fired in will-controlled rejucing stagosphere. The brown that the plain ware seems to h we been fired in less well-controlled atmosphere which we mainly oxydizing, Not many mim sherds wer found but ther need on to se rone evidence of flat- offuned bris ar well as () is story ants. I omestly augrect that none of this pottom was made in the cove but brought in by the occupants to the e ve from some other arm; exactly where me the village of these reople has not been deferrined.

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Fig. - Distribution of Zone Gin the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Zone G,Occupation 10 was another marker layer in our excavation mainly because \$\frac{45}{4}\$ we dug down, this is where the pod sherds stopped.

It actually was a fairly extensive layer. In thefront of the cave it was mainly composed of charcoal with very few patches of vegetable material. It was relatively thin. In the center part of the cave it was charcoal and reddish brown soil. I believe this colouring of the reddish brown soil is due to the fact that some of the vegetable remains had become partially disintegrated. In the same center area it also began to noticeably thicken. This thickness continued into the back of the cave where this layer was a solid mass of vegetable materials. Pollen studies as well as identification of several vegetable plants would seem to indicate that this was a wet period. The identified vegetable plant indicative of being wet are some manihot remains.

Sticks from this horizon have been dated by Carbon 14 as 1486 B.C. \(\frac{1}{2} \) (-M-).

Fig. - Dietr's ation of some Gain the excressed area of Pomero's Save.

Zone G,Occupation 10 was another marker laver in our excavation mainly because if we dug down, this is where the pod sherds stopped. It actually was a fairly extensive laver. In thefront of the cave it was mainly composed of charcoal with very few patches of vegetable material. It was relatively thin. In the center part of the cave it was charcoal and reddish brown soil. I believe this colouring of the reddish brown soil is due to the fact that some of the vegetable remains had become partially disintegrated. In the same center area it also began to noticeably thicken. This thickness continued into the back of the cave where this layer was a solid mass of vegetable materials. Poilen studies as well as identification of several vegetable plants would seem to indicate that this was a wet period. The identified vegetable plant indicative of being wet are so e manihot remains.

Other sticks from this laver plus some charcoal from Zone H have also been dated and these give a date of 1690 B.C. \pm -(M-). My personal opinion is that these dates probably represent the very beginning of this Mesa de Guaje phase.

Extending down from this layer was a single grass lined pit that was a cash pit and contained a large number of corn cobs, and a pit which was filled with charcoal and a few pieces of burned rock. The final pit was a burial pit. The contents of these pits plus the refuse and the estimated refuse from the unexcavated portion of our cave allow us to estimate that this layer contained more than 600 cubic feet of refuse. The extent and size of the cave in thickness would seem to indicate that it was occupied by a macro band. The vegetable material and the numerous domesticated plant remains would seem to say that it was a couple of seasons. The numerous pieces of corn certainly suggest that this may have been a place where the farmers lived during a corn planting and harvesting season.

these people hunted. A Mesa stem point as well as Catan and Matamores points, atlatl foreshaft and mainshaft as well as a fragment of a wodden trap and some scrapers seem to be the sort of implements that were used in the chase. Much more numerous than the bone remains were 698 wild plant remains. Though there were a wide variety of plants, man, here panicum, emeram, agave and opuntia have been identified as being in the strata. There are a number of implements that could have been used in gathering wild plants and preparing them for food. These would be baskets, nets, scraper planes, choppers, mullers, and various kinds of bags. Some of the bags and nets and baskets, of course, could also have been used in collecting their agricultural remains. The

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Sixteen bones - not identifiable - make up our slim evidence that these people hunted. A Mesa stem point as well as Catan and Matamores points, atlat! foreshaft and mainshaft as well as a fragment of a wodden trap and some scrapers seem to be the sort of implements that were used in the chase. Much more numerous than the bone remains were 698 wild plant remains. Though there were a wide variety of plants, panicum, emoram, agave and opuntia have been identified as being in the strata. There are a number of implements that could have been used in gathering wild plants and preparing them for food. These would be baskets, nets, scraper planes, choppers, mullers, and various kinds of bags. Some of the bags and nets and baskets, of course, could also have been used in collecting their agricultural remains. The

agricultural remains are both numerous and varied. There are long red- and yellow-seeded beans. As far as we can tell, these beans seem to have been picked and prepared for food when the seed was ripe rather than when it was young, as it happened in the earlier horizons. There is a single seed of sunflower, there is a great deal of corn, and many of the cobs show evidence of teocentli integression. There is also some teocentli grains. Gourds, pumpkin and warty squash seeds, rinds and stems occurred. There also is a string made of cotton. Our food remains from identifiable plantabone specimens would seem to indicate that there was very little of any hunting and that their subsistance activities were mainly food collecting with some agriculture, perhaps 55 percent food collecting, and 40 percent agriculture, and 5 percent hunting. However, supplementing this rather gross estimate based on garbage we have analyzed ten feces from this same. layer. The interesting thing about the feces is that they seem to show that these people east many agricultural plants. Nine our of ten feces have agricultural remains in them, four have more than one agricultural plant in them, and the other five have a single type of plant in them. One feces was found that only wild plant remains. Three of the ten with agricultural remains had either wild plants for bone. Thus our estimate from the feces remains would somewhat reverse our estimate of the subsistence pattern of these people; it would seem to indicate that perhaps 50 percent of their food came from agriculture and 25 percent from hunting and food gathering. Probably the actual truth of the matter is that the two sets of data, that is from the feces and the garbage remains should be averaged, and I think this would probably give us a fairly decent estimate. It is with this horizon that we found our first manos and metates. These, of course, are definite implements used for grinding up agricultural remains,

agricultural remains are both numerous and varied. There are long red- and yellow-seeded beans. As far as we can tell, these beans seem to have been picked and prepared for food when the seed was ripe rather than when it was young, as it happened in the earlier horizons. There is a single seed of sunflower, there is a great deal of corn, and many of the cobs show evidence of teocentli integrassion. is also some teocentli grains. Gourds, pumpkin and warty squash seeds, rinds and st ms occurred. There also is a string made of cotton. Our food remains from identifiable plant-bone specimens would seem to indicate that there was very little of any hunting and that their subsistance activities were mainly food collecting with some agriculture, perhaps 55 percent food collecting, and 40 percent agriculture, and 5 percent hunting. However, supplementing this rather gross estimate based on garbage we have analyzed ten feces from this same layer. The interesting thing about the feces is that they seem to show that these people east many agricultural plants. Nine our of ten feces have agricultural remains in them, four have more than one agricultural plant in them, and the other five have a single type of plant in them. One feces was found that only wild plant remains. Three of the ten with agricultural remains had either wild plants or Thus our estimate from the feces remains would somewhat reverse our estimate of the subsistence pattern of these people; it would seem to indicate that terhaps 50 percent of their food came from agriculture and 25 percent from hunting and food gathering. Probably the actual truth of the matter is that the two sets of data, that is from the feces and the garbage remains should be averaged, and I think this would probably give us a fairly decent estimate. It is with this horizon that we found our first manos and metates. These, of course, are definite implements used for grinding up agricultural remains,

particularly corn remains.

Beside tools and remains giving us evidence of subsistence activities we have other tools that give us glimpses of other things they did. The few scrapers would seem to show that the scraping of skins was not an important activity. We have no wood-working tools but a number of the wooden tools are partially finished or were finished and then broken. Thus these people probably did some woodworking. There is some evidence that the making of chipped stone artifacts was still important at this time. We have a single antler flaker and a number of chips in the refuse, and we also have a new type of tool; that is an obsidian blade. This obsidian blade would seem to indicate that there had been a major shift in their toolmaking techniques and that they were making cylindrical polyhedral cores out of obsidian and then striking off the blades from these cores. Again, one of the most important activities was weaving. We have two implements that can be connected with this, one is a pointed wooden stick that may have been used in making baskets and mats, while the other is a clay disk. This may very well be part of a spindle whorl for making string. String made on aspindle whirl & of cotton is a single yarn, which was M-twisted, though. There also were strings made of two S-twisted soft yarns and some of these in turn are made into two-cord rope. There is also two N-twisted marke with 2 years hard yarn, cord, two-cord rope, three-cord rope, a soft S-twisted string. 2 S-twisted soft or hard yarn cords and some S-twisted yarn made into three-yarn cord rope. Both these strings as well as yacca fibres have been tied into a number of different kinds of knots. They include simple slip knots, overhand knots, square knots, and granny knots. Some of this cord has also been made into nets of

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number of different types. Most of these nets seem to have been parts of bags belonging to two types: "a simple laced net and and will a petited of words clearly figgment a simple loop net. One of these nets may have served as some sort of a kilt. Other string, mainly the cotton string had been woven on a simple belt loom. Much of it was plain one-over-one type weave, but there was some two-over-two type weave. Also woven during this time period are a number of mats. Most of them were twilled and had square corners. We also found a large chequer-woven mat with a scuare corner. These twilled mats usually had a one-over-one type selvage Selvhee. This type of salvage gave the mats the appearance of having a distinctive rim around them. Beside mats there were a number of baskets that had been made both in the form of bottles, in the form of bowls and in the form of pans. All of these were the split-stitch bundle foundation variety and a number of them had been decorated by weaving stitches of a different colour into them. Small pointed sticks may have been tool used in weaving and the paint stone may mixing paint have been used for dying these stitches. The ceramics were mainly brown and black wares and are very similar to the ones found in the previous layer and were made - I believe - in the same way. One difference is that one of the sherds of black ware has incising in its interior of its flat bottom. There also are more sherds of the brushed and plain variety than there was in the previous horizons. Another distinctive aspect of this layer was its one burial. The body, which had in its pubic area a mass of roots that may have been tied in place by a piece of string around the waist had first been placed in a tightly flexed position. It had been laid on its back in two large rectangular mats. Then these mats had been folded over the head and feet and are overlapped in the stomach region. On top of

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this overlap was placed a small mat from the one side to the other. of all martha Next, the sides were folded over and the whole mass tied by a series of length of strings. Many of these strings had been tied together to make longer pieces of rope. They were bound up in much the same manner as the child burial of Zone I had been tied. Probably during while the bundling occurred this bundle tying up of the burial, a shallow cylindrical hole had been dug and it was lined with grass. The burial bundle was then in a selling pasition placed into the grass-lined pit and covered with palm leaves and prickly pear leaves. Next, a large rectangular mat was placed over the leaves and the bundle and out the top of the pit. On top of the mat near the burial scene were placed two large bowl shaped baskets. Just off the mat near the head in the top of the pit were placed two water bottles which were inside a net bag. Finally the pit was filled with refuse and much of this refuse contained corn cobs. Whether this was by accident or purpose, we do not know.

In terms of cultural affiliation this component, Occupation 10, to mponent for the Meso de Guaje phase. There are a number of interesting resemblances. As has been previously stated, many of weaving techniques and agricultural remains as well as the projectile points seem to be directly derived from the Guerra horizon. The pottery is something new. Much of the black pottery does have resemblances to outside areas, these mainly to the Huasteca, and I cannot help but think that our Mesa black pottery is just a regional variant of Ponce black of the Tampico-Ponico region in the Huasteca. Thus I think that our dates for this horizon probably is also a date for the Ponce horizon.

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Fig. - Occupation 11, Zone F in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Zone F was a thick brownish layer streaked with charcoal in the front of the cave that lay directly on the charcoal zone G, Occupation 10. Zone F contained what we are calling Occupation 11. As we shall see this more correctly probably should be called Occupation 11. This layer at about the S 15 profile after being fairly thick in the outer portion of the cave slopes suddenly upward and became noticeably thinner. It also lost its streaky appearance and became very filled with vegetable material. Also at about this point it became separated from the lower Occupation 10 by a cave dust layer which we are calling Zone G1. This layer like the one underneath it ran from the front of the back to the back of the cave and was one of the ones which was fairly easily to discern and also fairly easy to number as to level.

Pollen analysis of some of the material from this zone reveal that it was deposited during a period which was slightly wetter than it is at present. Carbon and vegetable material have been analyzed by Carbon 14 and have revealed a date of 236 A.D. \pm -(M----). The

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layer itself thinned in almost all of our excavated portions and probably was in most of the unexcavated portions. We have estimated that it contained about 500 cubic feet of refuse. Extending down from this layer were two fire pits, one of which, No. 14, had a large number of burned corn cobs in it. There also was a storage pit Pit 15, and this contained a great amount of vegetable material and then down in the bottom an aligator bag which contained some teocentni seeds. Besides these pits extending down from it, there were five burial pits. Many of these seem to have been dug at just a slightly different time one from the other.

Now let us consider just what sort of an occupation this was. This situation seems to have been somewhat more complex than in our previous levels. I have a feeling that this so-called Occupation 11 represents a series of brief intermittent occupations and ceromonies by small groups of a relatively long period, in that the real homes of the occupants were in the ruins on the Mesa above the cave. There are a number of reasons for my believing that this is not one continuous occupation by a macro band which it on the surface appears to First of all, we have the thin landing of charcoal in the outer part of the zone and in the mouth of the cave. This would probably represent a series of very small/occupations which happened to become separated by cave dust. In the back they don't seem to have been separated. Secondly, the burials were deposited at a different time. Burial 3 is very definitely on top of burial 4. These were both dug down from the lower part of the zone. Also, burial 9 was on top of burial 8, and burial 8 seemed to have actually been dug in part through the original burial pit of burial 9. Burial 7 also seems to come from almost above the top of the strata. Thus each one of these

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burials seems to have been made at a slightly different time. Also, with dumplines the burials all but one, are in pack-boards and the main ceremony in the wrapping of these burials seems to have taken place outside the cave and brought in, in other words, these are not inhabitants of the cave who died during the occupation, but rather people who lived outside the cave and then died and were brought in this special burial place. Another factor which makes me believe that this is an intermittent occupation is that we have vegetable materials that seem to represent all periods of the year. Certainly the thickness of the strata in the back of the cave does justify it in believing that it was a continuous occupation throughout the whole year. Thirdly, as we shall see, this occupational level is a component of the Palmillas culture, and outside the cave the Palmillas culture built most of the that had large. large ruins in the area and it also has a terrific amounts of pottery. In our cave deposits we found a very limited amount of pottery. Thus that she abundant cevamics it is hard for me to believe/what these Palmillas people used outside little the cave was used axgxmaxximalxim the inside/this cave thencomend very little. Thirdly, nowhere in this deposit was anything we could honestly call grass bedding. Thus again it looks like this occupation was laid down by a series of visits from the people who were living at the min above in Com

Now let us turn to evidence of their subsistence activities.

Here we have a very, very adequate sample both of preserved materials as well as a number of portions of feces. Unfortunately only three of these have been analyzed. There were 116 bones and some fragments of skin. Animals which these people hunted included deer, peccary, jaguar, evidently an aligator, and some birds. Implements that might be connected with the hunt are relatively numerous. They include Catan,

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Matamores, San Lorenzo, and Verde arrow points. There also were a number of arrows, foreshafts and mainshafts found in the refuse. Palmillas, corner-notched, Nogales, Tortugas and Abasolo dart points occur along with a wooden atlatl bud, atlatl foreshafts and mainshafts. Doot removins are stall more numerous when these connected and arranged. Other tools that could have been used in preparing things killed in the chase are various scrapers and choppers as well as a skin flesher and awl. Thus it would seem these people did some hunting. However their hunting was nowhere near their plant collecting activities. In the layer we have 3,264 plant remains. Most of these are huapillas, apuntia and agavia. However, there are wild squash seeds,/fragments of manihot, amaranths, panicum, tripsicum, as well as many other many eatable wild plants. Implements that could have been used in preparing these wild plants for a palatable dish were mortars and testables. These plants also may have been collected and brought into the cave in baskets and net bags. However, more important than the agricultural food wild plants are the agricultural plants. Here we have a large variety. These include gourd remains, cucurbita mixta, cucurbita moschata, and cucurbita pepo. In the latter, the pumpkin, there seem to be a number of varieties. There also are many corn cobs, over 2,000 in this layer, and again we seem to have a number of different races of corn. Besides the corn we have a number of grains of teocentli. Some of these teocentli grains were set aside especially in/aligator bag, pit 15. Beans are fairly numerous and include a black, yellow, and red seeded variety. There also are a couple of pods of what might be lima beans.

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In the feces we found fragments of chili peppers and sun flowers. Also we found in the garbage fragments of molcegete bowls in which most of the chili and sunflowers may have been ground.

Also, a rectangular cylindrical manos and metates, which of course could have been used in preparing some of the other food and of course the oyas and bowls may have been used to cook these foods in. Besides these estable domesticated plants we have pipes and cigaretts and fragments of tobacco. Also, a fair number of fragments of cotton string was found throughout the refuse and burials. A clay disk may have been part of a spindle whirl which took the briginal cotton fibre and wound them into string. There also are some cotton seeds on this level in the feces and they may have been cotton seeds probably to get the grease out of it. In terms of the preserved vegetable stuff it would seem that we are dealing with

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accurate picture.

From the garbage and the material associated with the burials we get a fair glimpse of other activities besides subsistence of this group. This glimpse actually is not only a glimpse of how they It not only tells how lived in the cave but also probably tells somewhat what their activities were in the ruins above the cave, since we believe that these occupations were only brief visits from these ruins. There is some evidence that they were making projectile points possibly in the cave. The bone flaker, the chips, the numerous projectile points all point at this. Also, the numerous blades, the small fragment of what might be a polyhedral core hint at this, Again we have a large number of choppers and scrapers. Some of them are made from limestone which may very well have come from the cave itself. Thus, perhaps some of their casual activities when they visited the cave was to sit here in this cool place and make chipped stone implements. Another activity was probably their making of various wooden tools. A number of the atlatl foreshafts are unfinished and a fair number of and cut

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occured sticks throughout the refuse. There also is a fragment of a stone bark beater that could have been used for wood work. And besides this there are a fair number of celts which could have been used for cutting up larger sticks, though I would suspect that the use of celts was probably adapted to outside conditions to either cut down the bush for corn fields or to cut up sticks for building houses in thele nomine center the ruins. This brings us to another tool making activity, that is the grinding of stones. The celts, the manos, and the pestles all are ground of stones. This is an entirely new activity which we have not met before. Other activities which may have not taken place in the cave but certainly were done by the Palmillas people was the working of leather. The scrapers, the awl, the flesher and the piercer all occurred in the garbage and sort of hint that some leather working was done in the cave. The fragment of an aligator bag, some leather thongs, a jaguar skin belt, two or three fragments of deer skin, and a fragment of a sandal, that is huarachi, all are objects of leather manytactures that has been worked.

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However, a much more important activity for these people probably both in the cave as well as in the ruins was weaving. There are a terrific number of yacca strands which has been stripped into sections and many of them bear knots. This, of course, would be a primitive kind of string. However, there is in abundance a wide variety of different kinds of string with different numbers of yarn and different kinds of fibres used. This is mainly hand-made. There however are definite cotton threads that were made on a spindle whirl. Besides the actual twisting the connected strings, a number of fibres were braided together to make strings, a new technicue for makings string. uses

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sticks throughout the refuse. There also is a fragment of a stone bark beater that could have beer used for wood work. And besides this there are a fair number of celts which could have been used for outsing up larger sticks, though I would suspect that the use of celts was probably adapted to outside conditions to either cut down the bush for corn fields ar to cut up sticks for building houses in the mains. This brings us to another tool making activity, that is thegrinding of stones. The celts, the manos and the pestles all are ground of stones. This is an entirely new activity which we have not met before. Other activities which may have not taken place in the cave but dert inly were done by the Palmillas reople was the working of leather. The someters, the awl, the flesher and the piercer pill recurred in the garb ge and sort of hint that some leather working was done in the cave. The fragment of an aligner b g, some letther thongs, a faguer skin bolt, two or three fragments of deer skin, and a fragment of a sendel, that is husirachi, all are objects of leather that lar been worked.

However, a mach more important activity for these people probably both in the cave as woll as in the ruins was weaving. There are a terriffic number of yacca strands which has been stripped into sections and many of them bear knots. This, of course, would be a primitive kind of string. However, there is in abundance a wide variety of different kinds of string with different numbers of yarm and different kinds of string with different numbers of yarm and different kinds of fibres used. This is mainly hand-made. There however are definite colton threads that were made on a spindle whirl, resides the satural twisting the connected strings, a number of fibres were used together to mix strings, a new technique for makings string. The manifest of string, of sourse, are infinite. Many of them wire

used for tying in Hangman's knots, slip knots, scranning knots, overhand knots, square knots and sheep head and locks heads knots. number of strings that were used for tying was for making Kelling loops, and other strings were used for tumplines. Some of the strings, of course, were used for making nets. We have a couple of pointed sticks that could have used to weave their simple loop nets, Some of these nets were bags, and one of them actually was used with a piece of cloth. The pointed stick also could have been used for making baskets. A few of the baskets are twilled mats that had been folded in half and then sewn at one edge. These of course become square baskets. Most of the other basket remains are of the split-stitch bundle foundation variety and are mainly and are mainly bowls. Another carrying type of basket is what we are calling packbords. Here they are first made two hoops of sticks tying them together; next a large net has been sewn and tied down to each of these hoops, thus making two more or less fach net devices; next the two hoops with the net inside were hinged together by loose mats of yacca, thus making two hoops that fold together with net covers. These could be used as baskets. Most of these hoops, all of which were found associated with burials, have a tumpline from one side to the other at right angles to the hinge section. As may be seen from the codex Betorini this type of packboard with a tumpline furnishes a common implement among the Otonse and the Chicinecs north of El Huasteca. to begin to be used in Tamaulipas by at least 300 A.D. However, the most impressive weaving objects are the numerous mats. The basic technique in weaving all these mats is twilling. Many of these mats, particularly those associated with the burial, are between three and four feet wide, and four and six feet long. In this twilling process they have learned the technique of skipping and multiplying

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weave every once in a while and to change the slope of the twill and thereby making a series of geometric squares in the mats. Many of have a very these mats are quite ornate in this process. The older type of mats with special corners are also continued to be used, but the decorated twilled variety are more common. There also is one mat which was In the form of short sternmed T some sort of a head-dress. This mat is roughly T-shaped and was over the head of one of the burials. The fancier weaving was done on some sort of a belt loom using cotton yarn. Two kinds of weaving seems to have been done, one plain weaving - that is one-over-one - and two-over-two twilled weaving. I expect that the weaving of cotton was a fairly important industry. Another activity - which I don't think was done in the cave, but certainly was done by these people we have the result in the cave - was the making of pottery. Though we did not get a great number of sherds in the refuse, we did get The pottery is well-knit, coil-made in small amounts of temper, and seems to be for the most part fired in a special kiln. The simpler ware have plain or brushed surfaces; but there are some yed Hack or blain fragments of very nice pots of either polished surfaces or slipped surfaces with red or black polish. We have little evidence of decoration but there are a few sherds that have engraving cut through their outer polished and slipped surfaces. Three or four sherds holcalets seem to come from Molchee and had geometric incising on their interiors. Even with our limited sample of sherds it was easy to see that these people were making a variety of vessel froms. We have fragments of water jars, plates, bowls with or without feet, and jars with or without handles as well as effigy jars, often shaped in a human or animal head. There also are a whole series of clayspipes, here) ceam tohery been most of them are of the platform variety and relatively small. These were also hand-modelled and made of an extremely fine paste of clay.

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There is one fragment of a mold-made figurine showing that they had still another technique of molding pottery.

This mold-made figurine plus other material with the burials and the refuse give us some hint as to what their wearing apparel was. Around their waist they seem to have had kilts which were open at the front, in other words a rectangular piece of cloth wrapped around the waist like a towel with the opening in the front. Holding this kilt un they had belts. One of our belts is of threaded beans and birdwhile drocky is bone beads on a piece of jaguar skin. In one of our leather thongs, yucce stends so-called woven and in one of our tumpline there also have been belts. This kilt was open in the pubic region and on two of the burials we have lodged a sort of fringe of root fibres that hung down from the belt over the opening in the pubic region. Some of the figurines from the ruins of the same culture seem to display a similar wearing apparel. We have a number of bird bones and shell beads and a fragment of a gorget There use may be seen with our burials. On the figurines there are obvious neclaces, and bracelets. Also the figurines have ear plugs which we did not find in any of the cave remains but certainly some of the people might have worn such. Many of the figurines also are bare-footed but a few of them have some sort of a sandal, and our single fragment of our huarchi may have been the sort of wearing apparel depicted in the figurines. One additional fragment of wearing apparel is the T-shaped twilled mat found on one of the heads of one of the burials. The stems of the head of the T its horizontal parts seem to have extended down from the head to the ears and draped over the chest while the base of the T seems to have been cuite wide and ran across the top of the head. Some of the figurines also show some sort of more inverted conical type caps, and some have turbans. We found no evidence of this in

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our cave remains. The final activity in the cave was the burying of the dead. As I have stated before, they were buried in at least three different times, and maybe all five of the burials were buried at five different times. Also, one of the treasure hunters' holes had in its back shelf a fragment of a packboard and a piece of net. Thus I suspect that probably another burial occurred in this layer. The skeleton that were marrow analyzed from this cave, may have been this burial. All but one of these burials have some features in common. All of them are in pits and under large slabs of rock. Four/and the with a lump line fifth that had been looted) were probably in packboards. These five burials seem to have been flexed and then wrapped in a series of mats outlied was tied by strong, rape and for guica strainio From hereon each one seems to have some individual features. The looted one and burial 8 have no accompanying remains and also were in rather poor condition. Burial 9 had a fragment of a water bottle and wound stick in the pubic area in it. Burial 7 had a cotton cloth kilt, some pubic fibres and a leather belt. Burial 4 had a twilled bag filled with fibres, string and an awl, a pubic string, a net kilt, a threaded bean and bird-bone bag, a gorget, and a T-shaped head dress. The other burial, No. 3, was rather different. It was in a pit, overlapping over burial 4. and it was poorly preserved. It had been covered by a large mat; it was in a flexed position, but the head was missing. There were a large amount of pubic fibres and string around pubic area, perhaps showing that it too had a kilt. In place of the head there was again a mass of fibres had been placed. Sticking in the ribs was an arrow and there were a number of other arrow shafts in the same pit that may have been pierced in the body. This certainly looks to have been some sort of a human sacrifice. As has been other burials stated before, in the Aztec codices the Antor right of the chief to packyony of the burial practices which we seem to have here in this

The drawing show bodies wrapped in twilled mutto in pack board hurred in cave in much

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In terms of cultural affiliation it is obvious that at this occupation level we have a very new and different group. New materials and types of artifacts are extremely numerous. The Palmillas cornernotched point, the Gary(?) point, the clay platform pipe, the complexly woven mat, the famey packboards and packboard burials, the first variety of agricultural plants are distinctive aspects of this component of the Palmillas phase. Scrapers, some of the simpler weaving techniques and many of the string types as/the atlat1 types and various of the Abasolo, Nogales and Tortugas projectile points show continuity from the earlier level. However, we have something very new and different here. Also, the amount of rather specialized material would seem to hint that for the first time at this occupation level we have a culture which had some sort of full-time specialists and probably markets in a number of implements they have been traded in for considerable distances. Thus we have an urban or semi-urban cultural representative at this time period about 300 A.D. Directly above this layer in both the front and the back of the cave we have a white ash and cave dust layer which is Zone FF1. It does not seem to be an occupation layer though we found occasional points and occasional pot sherds in it. This again may have been from the people who were living in the ruins above. Above this layer we have a burnt charcoal strata. In the front of thecave it is called Zone E, Occupation 12. It also seems to be of the Palmillas culture, and here I believe, we have a single seasonal occupation by Palmillas people. Most of the strata is burned charcoal.

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This charcoal strata, Zone E Occupation 12, was mainly in the front of the cave and was composed of only about 40 cubic feet of refuse most of which was corn ash. However, pit 16, which extended down from it, was filled with vegetable material and was grass-lined as if it was a bed. Also, pit 3 was mainly a large hearth area filled with a great deal of charcoal and burnt rock. It did have some burnt vegetable material in it. Due to the small size of the occupation area plus its limited amount of thickness I would guess that it was occupied by a micro band for a very short season and the squash remains would again indicate that this season was either part of the late spring or part of the early summer.

Now turning to the remains that tell us something about their subsistence activities we first had 110 badly charred bone fragments, in other words, were identifyable. We also had two rather large bones both of which were uncharred and seemd to have come from a deer.

Implements connected with the chase are almost as numerous as the bone material as far as bulk is concerned. In this refuse were variety,

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the remains. Almost as important as the wild vegetable materials were the remains of agriculture. There were over 1,000 corn cobs, many of which came from pit 16, there are pods and seeds of four varieties of beans, there are worty squash and pumpkin remains, there are some clay pipes, cane ciragetts and a possible tobacco leaf. There was in the feces a couple of pepper seeds, and much of a string that was made of cotton. The only other activity that there is any indication of is the numerous fragments of string and pottery remains here. Though we had about 150 sherds many of them were cuite small; however five beside red brushed and plain sherds we did have some polished/and polished black that had engraved designs cut through them. Thus our ceramic complex is very much like that of Occupation 11. On the basis of the ceramics and the points and the vegetable material I think we are safe to conclude that this was a temporary occupation, perhaps during a corn harvesting season by a micro band of people who had prebably this type of culture.

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Fig. - The Distribution of Zone D, Occupation 13, in the excavated levels of Romero's Cave.

Above these levels of relatively poorly preserved vegetable material which were filled with ash and charcoal we come unto a big, thick layer of well preserved food stuff from the front of the cave to the back of the cave. In the front of the cave/this layer it is often one foot thick while in the back it may be only three or four inches. This lowest well-preserved vegetable layer is called Zone D. Occupation 13. It has been estimated to include about 618 cubic feet of preserved refuse material. The pollen from this layer as well as the bone material and the preserved vegetable stuff indicate that we are again dealing with a culture period that was as dry as it is at present. In two or three little patches, within this well-preserved with pre wached vegetable layer, there were burned areas and burned rock which might be interpreted as being hearth areas. However, besides these possible hearth areas there were six very definite pits. Two of these pits completely were perfectly lined with grass perhaps for beds. Two of the other ones

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which were also vegetable lined contained mats—in them and sleeping mats. Thus I think we can safely say that there were four beds within the area. Another pit was filled almost entirely with corn cobs while the fact that faither a final pit was filled with vegetable materials. Much of it looks like they have been put in there quite purposely and a number of wooden artifacts were with them. From the basis of this thick vegetable material as well as the kinds of plant remains that we found in it I think we may safely estimate that a macro band lay down this layer in a seasonal occupation. The squash remains and some of the plant remains would seem to indicate that they occupied this layer and it deposited/during the spring and summer months.

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141 bones occurred in this layer and there were a number of identifyable bones, some of these are deer, there are a few of peccary, a couple of rats, there is one bone that is very definitely a buffalo, and one tooth that might be of a dog. Actually this is not a great deal of bone meaf material. However, the implements associated with the hunt and with the preparation of meat are very numerous. These include both thick and thin scrapers as well as elongate scrapers. The discoidal scrapers and small triangular end scrapers that were probably hafted in some sort of cylindrical sticks. All of these could have been used to prepare hides skins as well as fix meat. Projectile points were quite numerous and include atlatl points of the types called Abasolo, Nogales, Tortugas, Palmillas, Verde, Matamores and Retan. There are a couple of fragments of atlatl foreshafts and a few possible fragments of mainshafts. However, at this time much numerous than the atlatl remains are points and mainshafts of arrows. The points belong to the Jaumave, phrase rose in San Lorenzo types. Besides these waves of animals, there are at least two pieces of small spring traps. However, as said before, most

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of the layer was composed of vegetable naterial and we counted and classified 7,709 vegetable remains. This probably represents about two-thirds of all that occur. Among these remains are the sidecactus and agave and huapillas. There were some remains of wild squash and wild runner beans and amorath(?). Foods which might have been used in reparing these plants were scraper planes and various saw-like choppers. Again, we have a fair variety of agricultural remains but not so great as in the previous borizons. There are gourds, pumpkins, warty soush and remains of the small welrut sounsh. There are at least three kinds of beans as well as lima beans, two or three v-rieties of corn, and teocentli. Though we found no setual tobacco leaves, an effigy pige and various digarette buts would seem to indicate that such were used. Cotton occurred but was extremely rare. In terms of the garbage remains they would seem to have been primarily plant collectors who did quite a bit of agriculture and little or no hunting. The two feces examined would tend to back this up. Both of these had as many fragments of wild plants in them than they have of sgricultural plants, and only one of them had a small piece of crushed shell. Other activities besides subsistence sh w that they did some chipping of flint and still made obsidian blades from roly-The/flaker may have been one of the tools they used in hedral cores. chipping a flint. The scraping of skins seamed to have been an important industry as we have fragments of sandals and some deer skins, we also have some split conical wedges and plain wedges that may have been used to tie down the skin while it was being scraped

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There were a large number of fragments of string but the string is from that of Comewhat different than in the previous horizons for most of it is S-twisted hand-made yarn and there is very little spindle made cotton yarn. This yarn was twisted in various ways to make different kinds of cord. Again in this horizon we seem to have a wide variety of White Some of strands of vention. knots both ties and string and willows in the upper strands. From this string used for tying we find that the strings were used to make knotless and simple-looped nets as well as a simple-loop net with a largers of foundation. There is one fragment of a plain cotton-woven cloth that WUYF was made on a belt loom with one wart and one weave. Mat fragments are fairly numerous and there are a couple of whole mats, most of them come out of our sleeping pits. All of these are twilled but they are extremely different from those of our previous horizons. with their in that the fancy decorations made by skipping elements while twilling are almost entirely absent. The small pointed wooden stick may have been used weave in twilling these implements. It also may have been used in making wheeper horselile their split-stitch bowls. These bowls again are not so well made nor shope of the so tightly woven as either Palmillas or Mesa de Guaje horizons. One piece of turtle shell had been pierced and may have served as a rattle. White The most numerous cultural items from this horizon was the pottery Though there is some pottery that seems to carry on from previous horizons most of it is of new and different types. This pottery like that of the previous horizons is coil-made, but the paste in more poorly knit and the temper is larger. It also has been fired in relatively poorly controlled oxydizing atmosphere. The predominant surface finishes are brushed and crudely smoothed. However, there are some surfaces that are smudged black and a few that are coilagated. Rarely though one type has evide engraving on it. are there any decorations on them. The vessel forms seem to be limited 392 F to relatively simple bowls without vessel sout and large ...

There were a large number of fregments of string but the string is for ewhat different than in the revious horizons for most of it is S-twisted hand-made yarm and there is very little spindle made cotton yarm. This yarm was twisted in various ways to make different kinds of cord. Again in this horizon we seem to have a wide variety of knots both ties and string and willows in the upper strands. From this string used for tying we find that the strings were used to make knotles and simple-looped nets as well as a simple-loop net with a large foundation. There is one fragment of a plain cotton-woven cloth that was made on a belt loom with one wart and one weave. Mat fragments are fairly numerous and there are a ccuple of whole mats, host of them come out of our sleeping pits. All of these are twilled but they are extremely different from those of our previous horizons.with their fancy decorations made by skipping elements while twilling are almost entirely absent. The small pointed wooden stick may have been used in twilling these implements. It also may have been used in making their split-stitch bowls. These bowls again are not so well made nor so tightly woven as either Palmillas or Mesa de Guaje horizons, One piece of turtle shell had been pierced and may have served as a ratile. which The most numerous cultural items from this horizon was the pottery Though there is some pottery that seems to carry on from previous horizons most of it is of new and different types. This pottery like that of the previous horizons is coil-made, but the paste ir more poorly knit and the temper is larger. It also has been fired in relatively poorly controlled oxydiaing atmosphere. The predominant surface finishes are brushed and crudely smoothed. However, there are some surfaces that are smudged black and a few that are coilagated. Earely are there any decorations on them. The vessel forms seem to be limited to relatively simple bowls without vessel seet and large mouth

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jars. The general appearance of the pottery give the impression that we are now dealing almost entirely with service utilitarian ware. We have no ceromonial ware or fine specialized ware.

In terms of cultural relations Zone D, Occupation 13 is our first component of the San Loranzo phase. This phase differs from previous ones in having a number of small side-notified and triangular arrow points, many more arrows than atlatls, in having the crude San Lorenzo type corregated and black ware and crudely engraved pottery. They also there are and simple twined mats only. The various types of scalloped sandals also and seem to be somewhat distinctive of it. There are of course many hold-overs from the previous horizons both in projectile points and scraper types as well as the more general string types and some of the wooden tools. However, we have a very different horizon from Palmillas and what evidence we saw of specialized craftsmanship is the possibly full-time specialists in the Palmillas horizons seems to be totally lost in our San Lorenzo sample.

Fig. - Distribution of Zone C, Occupation 14, in the excavated levels of Romero's Cave.

Usually capping the vegetable layer Zone D was a very thin, half an inch thick ash layer, called Zone D-1. This underlay another relatively

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previous one and only was composed of 265 cubic feet of refuse. Its

features were not too numerous. There was one pit filled with fire
fracked rock and charcoal, extending down from it another grass-lined pit

or bed, a grass lined pit with a mat inside that definitely was a bed,

and there was a large depression in the west part of our excavation

that was filled with grass and seems to have been part of this layer.

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It may have in part been caused by some of the treasure hunting excavation.

In terms of the thickness of the layer and fireplace, and soforth, I

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In terms of the thickness of the layer and fireplace, and soforth, I would guess we are probably dealing with a macro band who was here for about a season.

During their stay in this sessen they did a little kunting. We found 119 unidentifiable bones. We found a few identifiable deer bones, a couple of jaguar bones, tones, and some bird bones. There also was a fragment of deer skin and jaguar skin. Implements that might be connected with the hunt were fairly numerous. Dart points include Abasolo, Nogales, Palmillas, Verde, Catan and Matamores types. More numerous than these were arrow points which include San Lorenzo, Jaumave, Fresnc and Starr. There also are a large number of arrow main shafts and foreshafts found. Wild plants are extremely numerous and here we counted all of them; it was 7,274 wild plant remains. Among these wild plant remains are some fragments of squash, runner beans, amorath as well as numerous desert plants like cactus and agave, huapillas and the like. Some of our choppers and hammers may have been used to much up these wild food remains. Almost as numerous as the wild plant remains are agaicultural remains. However, there is one

difference. Though we have quite a wide variety the numerous different of Imesticated plant varieties in races which we had in Palmillas seem to be gone. We still have gourds and a couple of varieties of pumpkins as well as warty There are still four varieties of beans, but the lima beans are absent. There are a large number of cobs of corn, but most of them seem to be of a race called Breve de Pidlla. Cotton again occurs in some of the string and there are a few little fragments of peppers. No tobacco leaves were found but we have some cigarette buts and part of an effigy of an elbow clay pipe. I think the conclusion that these people were plant collectors who did almost as much agriculture as they did plant collecting and a little hunting, is a fair estimate of their subsistance activities. The antler flaker and the chips would seem to indicate that these people did some chipping while they they were living in the cave, of a conical wedge for holding down acrib(x) skin with the scrapers. The omapodge(?), the Chatiguat(?) and the shoe fragment would seem to show that one of their activities while in the cave was fixing skin. Spoke shaver, the pointed stick and various whittled objects Example of seem to show that they did some wood working. The string is not overly numerous. Most of it is S-twisted and done by hand and not spindle whirl. This is true of both cotton and hard or soft wild fibres. There are a few pieces of yarn that were done with a spindle whirl. Some of the string was made into simple loop nets, others were woven on a belt loom into cotton plain weave. No basket remains were found but there were two fragments of twilled mats, and one extremely small fragment of chequer-weave mat. One of the twilled mats seems to have a decorated border. However, for the most part they are plain. There also were. be interpreted as including found a few pount fibres in this layer that may have meant that we had some twilled mat that had a painted design element in them.

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Fig. - Distribution of Zone E, Occupation 15, of the excavated layers of Romero's Cave.

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This seems to have extended in fairly large amounts into the unexcavated portion. However, as far as our excavation is concerned there was little more than 25 cubic feet of refuse in this layer. Extending down from this layer was one grass-lined pit with a mat in it, and throughout the layer were patches of charcoal that may or may not have been hearths. On the basis of the thinness of the layer and the relatively small occupation I would guess that this is an occupation by a nomadic microband. The squash remains would seem to indicate that perhaps it could

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Of all the cave dust layer called D-1 and in rart above Zone 6 was another thin layer of vegetable raterial in the back of the cave. This seems to have extended in fairly large amounts into the unexcavated portion. However, as far as our excavation is concerned there was little more than 25 cubic feet of refuse in this layer. Extending down from this layer was one grass-lined pit with a mat in it, and throughout the layer were patches of charcoal that may or may not have been hearths. On the basis of the thinness of the layer and the relatively small occupation I would guess that this is an occupation by a nomadic microband. The squash remains would seem to indicate that perhaps it could

took place during the summer.

We have considerable evidence concerning their subsitence activities. Only twenty-five unidentifiable animal bones were uncovered and there was one identifiable deer flake bone and a piece of deer skin. Artifacts that might be connected with the chase were the atlatl point of the Abasolo, Nogales, Mesa and Verde's types. However, much more numerous than atlatlepoints were the Catan, Matamores, Fresno, Starr and Antonio side-notched arrow points. There also were numerous main shafts and foreshafts. Much more numerous than the vidence of hunting was that of wild plant collecting. 2,842 wild plant remains were uncovered. Many of these were Huapillas leaves and steeks. There were a few agave, cactus and chewed quits of other wild plants as well as a few wild squash seeds. The only implement that seems to be connected except with wild plant collecting *** for the obvious net were thick and thin saw-like choppers. Agricultural remains also occur but are less varied and less numerous than in our previous horizons. There are only two varieties of beans; there are a number of cobs of corn Padilla but most of them seem to be of the Brevede Tidile race corn. gourd a few strings made from cotton. Tobacco also occurs. The man fragments are fairly numerous but this does not seem to have been a food as we found these seeds in the feces. A single variety of pumpkin and warty squash also occurred. The only objects that might even vaguely be connected with agricultural remains are the pottery, particularly the charred ones that seems to have been used for that had burned food material adhering to their interiors. We also have a shell spoon that may have been used for dipping out some of this soup. Skin scraping activities evidently occurred during this brief occupation. The hammered wood wedge may have been used to stake down skins, the

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thick and thin flake scrapers, may have been used for removing some of these fatty tissues as well as the crescentric end-scrapers. There also are antler piercers that could have been used to cat the skin. We actually did find a number of fragments of skin, some being leather thongs, others merely pieces of deer skin with or without the hair attached and also one fragment of a huarachi. As with the other horizons there are numerous pieces of string; most of it is S-twisted and pucce along. and soft fibres. A little cord still appears. Some of the string was of course tied into a variety of knots. Also yacca strings were tied into a variety of knots. Somestring was used for making simple loop net while other strings were used on a loom to make tightly twined roge blankets. There also is one single fragment of a piece of double cloth; it is decorated with an indigo blue die. This piece of double mod complex cloth of course infers a much finer type of loom weaving. It of course mompached in unorter may be an actual trade pice into the area. Simple twilled mats occur with squared corners in it and there is one chequer mat. There is also a bones and a fragment of paint dish which may have been used coloring for decorating. Pot sherds are fairly numerous. The fancier variety of engraved burnished ware seemed to have totally disappeared, Though brush and corregated wares continue. However, there are two new types: Antonio red ware and San Antonio polished ware. Vessel forms like in the previous horizons are quite limited to a few simple bowls and a few simple water jars without any appendages or decoration. There are also a number of sherds which are trade of Huateca black and white. On thebasis of the above evidence it would appear that we have a new culture entering the area, so we consider Occupation 15 to be a component of the San Antonio phase. The San Antonio projectile points,

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the crescentric end scrapers, the shell spoon, the twined rope, the double cloth, the San Antonio red and polished pottery all are diagnostic of this new culture. Other traits in the form of choppers and strings seem to be a continuation of the previous horizons.

Fig. Zone A, Occupation 15 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Overlying the thin layer of cave dust in the front of the back of the cave, in the back Zone B-1 and in the front Zone C-1 was a thick vegetable layer which underlay cave dust on the surface of the cave.

This top vegetable layer is called Zone A and was very extensive. I suspect also that our material could have dug both by treasure hunters and by the San Antonio people themselves. It is estimated there over 600 cubic feet of refuse in this area. There were three fire pits dug down from it, one grass lined pit and one burial pit. There are also numerous areas of patches, that might have been beds and a couple of mats lying horizontally in the layer that also may have been beds. On the basis of this I would suspect that here we are dealing with a macro band who occupied this cave for a couple of seasons, perhaps in the spring and the summer. 246 unidentifiable bones occurred as well as

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Overlying the thin layer of cave dust in the front of the back of the cave, in the back fone 5-1 and in the front Zone 6-1 was a thick vegetable layer which underlay cave dust on the surface of the cave. This top veget he layer is called Zone A and was very extensive. I suppose also that our material could have dug both by treasure hunters and by the San Antonic people themselves. It is estimated there over 600 cubic feet of refuse in this area. There were three fire pits dug down from it, one grass lined pit and one burial pit. There are also numerous areas of pitches that have been beds and a couple of mats lying horizontally in the layer that also may have been beds. On the basis of this I would suspect that here we are dealing with a macro band who occupied this cave for a couple of seasons, others it the spring and the sum er. Sub unidentifiable bores occurred as well as

a number of pieces of skin. In these remains were more numerous than the bones themselves when many implements that might be connected with the point with hunting. These include Abasolo, Nogales, Tortoguas, Verde, atlatl points as well as atlatl mainshafts, and foreshafts. More numerous than Catan were Matamores, San Lorenzo, Jaumave, Fresnos and San Antonio arrowpoints. There also was part of a bow and arrow mainshafts and foreshafts. There also were scrapers which would be somehow connected with hunting. Much more important than this activity, however, was wild plant collecting. Though we had 9,361 wild plant remains that were counted, there actually were a number more that were not counted. Most of these were desert cactus and yacca remains, but there were some wild squash in them. The crescental flat and humped scraping planes and saw choppers could have been used to prepare these remains were but for food. Somewhat less and still an important activity was agriculture. There is lote of corn, most of it Breve de Padilla variety; there are two kinds of beans, gourds, peppers, warty squash and pumpkin. also were cigaretts as well as fragments of elbow pipes. Metates and manos also can be connected with agriculture. The feces remains would seem to indicate that about 40 percent of their activities was agriculture and about 40 percent wild food collection, and as much as 20 percent was hunting. This is roughly in agreement with the wild plant material. However, this is somewhat different than the previous horizons which showed somewhat more plant collecting than agriculture4 The pots and shell spoons may have been used to prepare this food for eating. Hammer wedges, scraper handles, bone awls and a piercer and an ulna punch, crescentric end scrapers, thick and thin side scrapers, side-notch and screcentric end scrapers, a scraper handle as well as deer skin, jaguar skin, a belt, a piece of shoe, a thong and a huarachi and a leather bag indicate one of the most important activities at this time

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was the preparing of skins. Equally important was the making of pottery. This pottery like in the San Lorenzo horizon and the various other horizons is mainly black ware with some corragative adhering. However, the San Antonio polished and San Antonio red ware indicate that we are dealing with a different horizon. Weaving continues to be important with lots of string occurring and there are a few/twilled mats with square borders and a few simple mats with chequer weave with square corners. Simple loop nets occur. Loom weaving assessment with the were pluen weare - double wefland werf works feibruss The Slow honder and Sin Unlaring pounts, the crescentic serapers, the clay jeste, the shell spear, the Me plain elbow pipe, he double meft and was welten eloth, the need flate, the distinction builled matter as well as elem The subsestine pullen and due antinio Palest and Kel puttery indicate what shows a component of the Too trojete des antonio pluse, Many afthe assimiled antifacts one similar to one from poesions horzons lat me were wrath to determine whether they one cultival continuities on merely mixing of whole artifacts with the new ones they were using,

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SECTION I - Romero's Cave (Tm c 247)

This cave, which we called Romero's Cave, is located in the northeastern section of the municipio of Ocampo in the southwestern part of the state of Tamaulipas in northwestern Mexico (See map). Specifically it is on the southeast side of Canyon Flacco near its Chyp and 197 source in a small range of north-south oriented hills (about 4,000 cano, The care ! the feet elevation) called locally the Sierra Azul. Canyon Flacco, TO RESTORD & SERVER which flows southeast to northwest in front of the cave, winds around, MA AMOS SELL TO SELL and then enters the Canyon Infernillo from the northwest. It, in all defends growing turn, flows southwest and enters Ocampo Canyon just north of the town) to them by forthe of San Lorenzo (See areal photograph Fig.). Ocampo Canyon in turn flows southward and is part of the Panuco River drainage system.

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Canyon Flacco is about 600 feet deep and its bottom varies the ob. : help do Art - Marie Carlo between 50 and 250 feet wide. It is completely dry except for the (137) ar. (1m 1) year occasional potholes that have rainwater in them. There is gravel, however, along the Arroyo edges indicating that it once had flowing GARAL MERCELLA ಕ ಕಗೆ 1. water in it. The side of the canyon may be divided into four tiers. The lowest tier, extending from the bottom to as much as 200 feet, terrately to is a vertical wall of eroded limestone. This is capped by a less precipitous, slope, often shrub-covered with only occasional outcrops of rock showing, which are from 100 to 300 feet high. Above this is another cliff varying from 500 to 300 feet in height of noticeably bedded limestone. The bottom of the cliff of this third tier is evidently of a softer limestone and water erosion (probably by stream flowing through the Flacco Canyon) has gouged out a series of rock shelters and caves. One of these is Tm c 247 (See Fig.).



SECTION I - Romero's Cave (Tm c 247)

This cave, which we called Romero's Cave, is located in the northeastern section of the municipio of Ocampo in the southwestern part of the state of Tamaulipas in northwestern Mexico (See map). Specifically it is on the southeast side of Canyon Flacco near its source in a small range of north-south oriented hills (about 4,000 feet elevation) called locally the Sierra Azul. Canyon Flacco, which flows southeast to northwest in front of the cave, winds around, and then enters the Canyon Infernillo from the northwest. It, in turn, flows southwest and enters Ocampo Canyon just north of the town of San Lorenzo (See areal photograph Fig.). Ocampo Canyon in turn flows southward and is part of the Panuco River drainage system.

canyon Flacco is about 600 feet deep and its bottom varies between 50 and 250 feet wide. It is completely dry except for the occasional potholes that have rainwater in them. There is gravel, however, along the Arroyo edges indicating that it once had flowing water in it. The side of the canyon may be divided into four tiers. The lowest tier, extending from the bottom to as much as 200 feet, is a vertical wall of eroded limestone. This is capped by a less precipitous slope, often shrub-covered with only occasional outcrops of rock showing, which are from 100 to 300 feet high. Above this is another cliff varying from 500 to 300 feet in height of noticeably bedded limestone. The bottom of the cliff of this third tier is evidently of a softer limestone and water erosion (probably by a stream flowing through the Flacco Canyon) has gouged out a series of rock shelters and caves. One of these is Tm c 247 (See Fig.).

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This stratum in turn, is capped by a gentler slope which blends into the top of the hill.

Romero's Cave Tm c 247 faces northeast looking across Flacco
Canyon. It is about 15 to 20 feet above the base of the cliff of
the third tier and its top is about 100 feet below the top of the
cliff. There is a break in the cliff about 100 feet west of the
cave and a narrow passage sloping from this break to the mouth of the
cave. The cave at the mouth is about 70 feet across and has a
maximum height of 80 feet. It is about 60 feet deep. However,
the area that is well sheltered and covered by refuse and is smaller,
is only 55 feet wide and about 50 feet deep. Here the ceiling is
less than 60 feet high.

The refuse floor of the cave slopes greatly from front to back and slopes gently from east to west for about half its width, while the other half is somewhat steeper due to a talus of rocks that have fallen from the roof. The east half, because of its lack of rocks, was chosen for excavation and here the floor was fairly level. Unfortunately, local treasure seekers had dug five large holes in this floor and, of course, had destroyed valuable archaeological materials.

It was, however, this "gold digging" that brought knowledge of the cave to the attention of the archaeologists. Ignacio Guerra learned from the treasure hunters that they had unearthed "mummies" and had the presence of mind to report this to the Instituto de Antropologia e Historia in Mexico City. The institution in turn had sent Dr. A. Romero and J. Valenzuela in 1937 to investigate the cave. They published a report about their trip and the cave's skeletal

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- Plate (A) Picture of Cliff
 - (B) Picture of Cave
 - (C) Interior of Cave

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materials, in 1950. In 1953, while preparing plans for investigating ancient subsistence patterns in Tamaulipas, I read this report and made plans to visit this cave in the course of the archaeological reconnaissance.

Near the end of the first month of our survey in Tamaulipas (December 1953), Ignacio Guerra was contacted and a trip made to the cave. An examination of the profiles of the treasure hunters' pits, as well as the ancient refuse that they had discarded, showed the cave to have archaeological potentialities. Therefore, arrangements were made to undertake a major excavation which began on February 1954. Our general procedure was to move into the area with from 6 to 20 men for a two-week period for excavation and then to come out with the specimens for a rest (and bath) and to purchase supplies during a three or four days' vacation period. Then we would go back again. Actually, five such work periods occurred and our excavation ceased in mid-April 1954. Forty-one days with an average of ten men were spent in excavating Tm c 247.

In excavation we used what might be called a vertical profile stripping technique. To proceed with this method it was necessary first to make a vertical profile at the edge of what was to be our excavation. First we cleaned out two squares north five east five, and north five east ten, which had been pitted by treasure hunters.

An attempt/was made to dig these in terms of actual strata (that was not very successful). When the squares were completely excavated to a depth of about three or four feet and the vertical profiles clean and drawn, the east end (north five east ten to north ten east ten) and the west end (north five to north ten) were dug by a different technique. In this technique we stripped off the top

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soil zone back two-and-a-half feet from the vertical profile. Actually, one man worked on the profile and removed the top strata by trowel back from the profile to a line that was drawn two-and-a-half feet from that profile. The second man removed the loose fill by shovel and put the refuse and the artifacts (not found by the trowel man) on a screen. The third and sometimes the fourth man then screened this refuse, wrapping artifacts in one package of tin foil, corn in another, obvious domesticated plants still in another, bones in another, pottery in another, and soforth, while the wild vegetable material was put in a bag. At the completion of the stratum stripping in the half square the bag was labelled, the "portion excavated" recorded in our daily diary, and the strata, features, significant funds and speculations put into a section of our note book, called square descriptions. After the first stratum had been removed we dug the next one in the same me thod until all strata were removed and we had a new profile, two-and-a-half feel east or west of the original one that we had drawn. Then the rest of the square was dug and when it was finished, the profile was drawn and photographed. Such features as found were also drawn seaprately and photographed, and numbered. In such a manner north five, north five west five, and north five east fifteen were excavated. This gave us two twenty-five foot profiles, that is, from east fifteen to west ten along the north five and north ten axis. These were drawn on long profile sheets and the whole profile photographed. Then using the same technique we moved southward into this new profile. First, three alternate squares were dug, west five, east five, and east fifteen by this method just described. When these squares were completed the blocks between, that is square zero and east ten, were removed, thereby giving us a new profile along the zero axis. That was duely recorded. This technique and system continued southward until we reached

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Fig. - Excavation Technique

- 1. Profile
- 2. Profile

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finally the back wall of the cave.

The stratigraphy of the refuse in the cave was for the most part easy to discern. There were however certain factors that tended to make it complicated and had to make the enumeration of our excavation somewhat complex. The first factor was how we excavated. Usually, it was trowelled down to the actual bottom of a well defined strata and this was recorded as one level. This often meant that included in the same level with the well-defined lowest charcoal or vegetable part was loose ash or cave dust above it. For the most part the ash and cave dust had no artifacts and did not seem to be an occupation level. However, in truth, our occupations and zones included not only that of the actual occupation but any casual or stray find that might have been in the ash still above it. The second complicating factor was that the stratum near the mouth of the cave was less numerous than those at the back of the cave. This was due to the fact that the early occupations occurred towards the wall of the cave, and the later ones were either towards the front or all over. Thus between one occupation and another as we dug forward, new strata would appear. In the field notes these other strata begin to be designated Stratum 1A which was between one and two, Stratum 2A which was between two and three, and soforth. The third complicating factor was that the aboriginal occupants of the cave dug thirty-two pits from one strata to another, thereby mixing some of the artifact material. And finally, the treasure hunters had dug five pits. Fortunately, their material was fairly easy to separate from the other material; nevertheless, they had eliminated cultural assignment of some valuable materials. However, from the excavation and ultimately from the notes, drawings and photographs we were able to attain a fairly clear picture of the stratigraphy and occupations.

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Fig. - Profiles

e.a schot - .glt In total, there were twenty-five strata in the cave which contained sixteen occupation levels. In the following chart, I shall moughly correlate the phases, the strata, the levels, and the occupations. Later in the report we shall no longer indicate the levels and these are recorded here in case someone may want to go back to check our original field notes or specimens.

Zones	Occupation	Back Cave Enumeration	Front Cave Enumeration	Phases
Zone A 1 Zone A Zone B 1	Occupation 16	Level 1	Level 1-2) San in Gara) Los-Angeles
Zone B	Occupation 15	Level 1A)
Zone C Zone D 1	Occupation 14	Level 2		San Lorenzo
Zone D	Occupation 13	Level 2	Level 3)
Zone E Zone F 1	Occupation 12		Level 4)) Palmillas
Zone F	Occupation 11	Level 3	Level 5)
Zone G 1	030	7 7 1 4	Level 6)
Zone G Zone H	Occupation 10 Occupation 9	Level 4A Level 4	Level 7) Mesa de Gueje
Zone I Zone J l Zone J Zone K	Occupation 8 Occupation 7 Occupation 6 Occupation 5	Level 4B Level 5 Level 6 Level 7	Level 8	} Guerra
Zone L Zone M 1 Zone M Zone N 1 Zone N	Occupation 4 Occupation 3 Occupation 2	Level 8 Level 9 Level 10 Level 11)) Ocampo
Zone 0 1 Zone 0 Zone P	Occupation 1	Level 12 Level 13	Level 9	} Infermillo

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Interesting			finable of the	£ 0 empt 0 sept 9 most

Now let us consider each one of the zones in some detail. lowest zone is called Zone P and is composed of loose gravel and sand. Soil analysis of these materials would seem to indicate that such materials were laid down by a fairly permanent stream. Included in these gravels were a number of large chunks of limestone that had obviously fallen from the roof of the cave. This Zone P and its inclusive rocks overlay the limestone floor of the cave. Now the question becomes as to how this gravel deposit was laid down. There seem two possibilities; one, that these gravels laid down when the present arroyo was being cut (the present arroyo being 300 feet below the mouth of the cave). This hypothesis has one obvious difficulty for the limestone rocks do not seem to be waterworn like they would have been if they were in the permanent stream of the arroyo. The other possibility is that at one time a stream from the mesa above the cave flowed through a sink hole and then out the mouth of the cave and that the mouth of the cave received gravel like it was an alluvial fan. Also, the original tunnel of the stream is now hidden. The lack of wear on the limestone slabs, the gravel over the cultural materials and the higher elevation of gravel in the back and sides of the cave all favour this theory. The lack of gravel on the mesa above and our being unable to find the stream's tunnel are against this hypothesis. Whatever the manner of deposition of the gravel was, one thing seems certain: the gravel was laid down during a wet period.

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Fig. - Extent of Zone O, Occupation 1 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Overlying the gravels in Zone P in the back of the cave was a dark charcoal-filled brownish strata, the brown being caused by rotten vegetation as well as patches of burnt rock which is called Zone O. Zone O seems to be the earliest occupation of the cave. In a few spots there is a slight amount of gravel over Zone O, but for the most part there is just cave dust. Culturally, as we shall see, this stratum was laid down by the Infernillo people, and their occupation has been dated between 7,000 and 9,000 years ago. I would guess that Zone O is perhaps 8,000 years old. Pollen from this strata shows that the climate was slightly wetter than today. A further confirmation of this wetter climate is that some of the gravel which was water-deposited overlies Zone O, and it must have been deposited during a wet period. Further, the relatively poor preservation of vegetable materials in Zone O would speak for a slightly wetter climate than at present. The zone itself only covers a small patch in the back of the cave, roughly about 50 square feet.

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Also there were two artifacts from down in the gravel in roughly the same position in square west ten and these have been included as being part of this occupation. In total this small stratum composes about sixteen cubic feet of refuse. The small size of the area plus the facts that the burnt rocks are from just a single hearth seems to indicate that the size of the group which laid down the strata was not much larger than a family, that is, a micro-band. Vegetable materials are extremely rare and only twenty specimens were found. There are no flowering fragments found, though there are a few wild pumpkin seeds. These pumpkin seeds suggest an occupation in the early part of the summer. The thinness of the strata plus the subsistance, which we will speak about in a moment, would seem to indicate that the family or micro-band that laid down the stratum only occupied the cave for a short time. Thus from the little evidence we have here they would seem to be nomadic.

There were thirty-two unidentifiable bones. All but one of these might very well be from a deer. The one exception is one that seems to be a bird leg bone. There were two bones that were identifiable and both of these are of the white-tailed deer. Many of the bones had been scraped, I believe, for marrow extraction. These materials would seem to indicate that the group did some hunting. Further confirmation of their hunting is the Abasolo point, Infernillo point, the fragment of an atlath main shaft, and the thin side scraper. Thinking of the occupation as being by a family, one might suggest that the two deer killed might very well last them as much as a month of their occupation in this area. Their hunting diet, however, was supplemented somewhat by twenty wild plant specimens. Three of these wild specimens are from wild squash. Seeds from a feces may be from a very small

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variety of pumpkin, cucurbita pepo, which indicates a use of domesticated plants. The one humped scraping plane may very well have been used to pulp some of these wild vegetable materials, and this is a further indication of their food gathering activities. An estimate reveals that as far as subsistance activities are concerned, this group gained perhaps about sixty percent of subsistence by hunting, and about forty per cent by wild plant collecting, and less than one per cent from agriculture.

Other artifacts in this strata give us a glimpse of some of their cultural activities. One small fragment of a chequer-woven mat with an oblique corner indicates that they manufactured mats and perhaps were using sleeping mats. The other artifact is a small strand of cord made from Z-twisted hard fibre yarn to form an S-twisted cord. In terms of cultural relationship the Infernillo point and the chequered mat are diagnostic of the Infernillo phase which was found predominantly in Tm c 248. The humped scraping plane and Abasolo point also are common in this culture. The side scraper, the string and the atlatl fragment, however, are too general to make for any exact cultural connections.

Overlying Zone O is ash and cave dust and a little gravel.

There are no artifacts in this strata and it seems it is considered to be the upper part of Zone O, sometimes called Zone O-1, and this seems to be a time when the cave was not occupied. In terms of our Carbon 14 dates, this top part of Zone O without occupation probably represents a 2,000 year time period.

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Fig. - Extent of Zone N, Occupation 2 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Overlying the cave dust of Zone 0-1 is Zone N. This is a thin charcoal stratum with some vegetable material in it. Some of the charcoal has been dated by Carbon 14 as being 3,244 B.C. ± 200 years (M). We unfortunately thave no good climatic data or pollen from this small thin stratum. The zone itself covered about 75 square feet and was usually only 2 inches thick. In total it had about 8 cubic feet of refuse. There were no features in it and no evidence of burnt rock. The small extent of the stratum seems to indicate that it was occupied by a micro band, that is, a group not very much larger than a family. The limited extent of the stratum and its relative thinness would seem to indicate that this again was a relatively temporary occupation. The squash seeds also indicate that this short occupation probably occurred in the late spring or early summer.

One identifiable deer bone and one identifiable rat bone and twenty split bones (broken for marrow), would indicate that these

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people did some hunting. The Abasolo and Tortugas projectile points and side scrapers may very well have been the implements used in the dealing with the chase. However, the greater bulk of food seems to have been wild plant material (20 specimens). There was one capsule of tripsicum grass and a pod of wild phaseolus cocconineus, that is runner beans. The mortar, the scraping planes and the saw-like chopper were probably implements used in preparing this wild food stuff for meals. The one squash stem seems to indicate that, while these people were basically food-gatherers, they did use domesticated plants in probably much the same manner as they used wild plants. An estimate of the subsistence of this occupation would seem to indicate that probably over sixty per cent of their food came from wild plants and perhaps thirty-five per cent came from hunting with a very small amount from domesticated plants. Other artifacts are relatively mare. One of the activities of this occupation seems to have been working leather. The side scraper and perhaps the scraping plane and an antler piercer all might have been tools used in preparing the skins. There also is a two-strand string, one piece being with Z-twisted yarn and a hard fibre, while the other being S-twisted yarn of a softer fibre. There is also a little fragment of a chequer-woven mat.

The Ahasolo point, the small flake side scraper and the Z-twisted string and the chequer-woven mat all are quite similar to what was found in Occupation 1. However, Occupation 2 has a number of traits that definitely place it in the Ocampo phase and not in the earlier Infernillo phase. One of these is the Tortugas triangular point and another is the fragment of a mortar. Also, saw-like choppers and humped scraping planes are more common or as common with Ocampo as they are with Infernillo. The S-twisted yarn of string and the piercer are,

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of course, very general traits and could belong to any of the latter phases.

Overlying Zone N is another layer of ash and dust material that is called Zone N-1. It seems to represent a period when the cave was not occupied.

Fig. - Extent of Zone M, Occupation 3 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Next comes a thin 1-inch thick stratum which covers a small portion in the back of the cave which was composed of well-preserved vegetable material with a little charcoal in it. This Occupation 3 of Zone M made up about twenty-one cubic feet of refuse. About one fifth of this refuse came from two pits, one was a small roasting pit, that is, a pit filled with burnt rock and charcoal, while the other pit was a little bit larger and was crammed with leaves of Huapillas. The single fireplace and the extent of the refuse would seem to indicate that a single family or a micro band laid down the stratum. The thinness of the layer would again indicate a relatively brief occupation, though perhaps a little longer than the previous two. A single flower of cactus plus beans and squash might indicate that this occupation occurred during the late spring, perhaps during the

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months of April and May. Our estimates of subsistance would seem to show that slightly less than forty per cent of their food came from hunted material, half from plant collecting and the remainder from agriculture. The single fragment of deer skin, a piece of a bone of a skunk and bone of a bird, as well as thirty-four split bones were evidence for hunting. There are however a number of tools that also can be connected with the chase. These include Abasolo, Tortugas and Abasolo points, a flat end atlatl foreshaft, side scrapers both of the thick and thin variety, a pebble chopper, a discoidal scraper, and an elongate end scraper. All of these could somehow be connected with preparing animal remains. About as important as these remains are hundred-and-thirty plant specimens. Among these plant specimens are tripsicum grass and runner beans, as well as remains of a gourd represented by ten rind fragments, a pepper remain, and a number of seeds of squash, as well as two pods of common beans of the yellow-seeded variety. The flat and humped scraping planes and the saw-like chopper may have been used to make these vegetable remains into a palatable dish.

One of the activities of this group while it occupied the cave seemed to have been the making of hunting tools. The gouge may very well have been used to work wood for making the atlat! foresheft, which - I might add - is not quite finished. It also could be used for making the pointed wooden stick and for making the hammered split and conical wedges. Another activity seems to have been working skin; the small piece of deer skin is obviously an indication of this. Split and conical wedges may have been used to peg down the skin while it was being scraped, while the discoidal scrapers and side scrapers and perhaps the scraping plane may have been used in fleshing the skin. They all may have been used as awl for piercing the hide. There was a single

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fragment of twilled mat which may have been, of course, a sleeping mat and both the awl and the pointed stick may have been used in making this mat. Again, there are a number of pieces of string.

As far as cultural connections are concerned, the Z-twisted hard yarn string, the scraping plane, the atlath, the awl and the chopper and the thin side scrapers seem to be a continuity from the earlier horizons. None of them are particularly diagnostic artifacts. The Abasolo, Nogales and Tortugas points, however, are definite Ocampo artifacts. Twilled mats, discoidal scrapers and gouges are also common in these horizons. Other more general traits are the pointed stick, the wedges and the pebble choppers and the clongate scrapers. These, of course, are not unlike other Ocampo remains.

Overlying the lower vegetable material of Zone M was a brown gray soil. There also was a considerable amount of charcoal in this zone which was called Zone M-1. Originally it was thought to be an occupation level, was excavated and called Level 9. However, when it came time to analyze these materials, no artifacts were found in it and there were some indications of intrustions of vegetable materials from the zone immediately above it, Zone L. Thus I would believe that Zone M-1 again is a time when there was no occupation in the cave. However, it would seem that there was probably a relatively small amount of time between Zone M, Occupation 3, and Zone L, Occupation 5.

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The next area or zone in the cave was called Zone I, and in it was found Occupation 4. This stratum is of brown vegetable material. It varies between two and four inches in thickness. Within the excavated area it covered about nine 5-foot squares, but there was considerable evidence that to the west where we did not excavate it was more extensive. On the basis of this I would guess that there are at least sixty cubic feet of refuse in this stratum. Extending down from this stratum was one pit (26) with fired rock in it. And there also was one rather shallow irregular pit which had quite a bit of wild plant material stored in it. Looking at the extent of the refuse one might guess that it had been occupied and laid down by perhaps a family or two, in other words, something somewhat between a micro-band and a macro-band, but still more of the micro size than of the larger size. There is some evidence that it was occupied for a slightly longer time period than our previous horizons. In the refuse were some flowers which would have been picked in the spring but there also were nuts, which would be fall picking, as well as peppers, corn, bean, and soforth, that I would guess it was probably in the summer. Thus I would believe that this occupation was probably by a fairly small group but that it was seasonal. perhaps running from sometime in the spring to sometime in the fall.

As far as the actual subsistance is concerned, there were eighty bone fragments. Most of these were unidentifiable and had been split for their marrow. There were, however, two deer bones and a fragment of deer skin and also a tooth of what seems to have been adog. There also is one bone of a Cocomixtla. Beside these few bones there were other evidences of hunting. There was an Abasolo point, and then wrapped in a leaf in the back of the cave were three Tortugas points, two of them attached to atlatt foreshafts and one attached to a lance shaft.

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Beside these obviously hunting implements there also were a number of scrapers which might be connected with the curing of animal skins which were taken in the chase. However, the predominant material was wild plant food stuff. There were 408 plant remains. Among these plant remains were some grains of tripsicum as well as some of panicum. There also were a number of implements that could be connected with collecting and preparing plant remains. The net and the basket, both open types, more or less like sieves, certainly could have been used to bring in plant materials to the cave as well as sifting the plant materials for seeds. The sawed chopper and the scraping plane also could have been used for preparing these food remains. Somewhat different from our previous remains are quite a variety of agricultural plants though they are rather limited in number. These people certainly were doing some sort of limited incipient agriculture. There are fragments of gourd rind, a squash stem, and in the feces there were definite evidences of bean tissue and bean pod, probably indicating that the beans were green. There also were in the feces a couple of chili pepper seeds and a number of pieces of corn silk with the pollen still adhering. It is most peculiar that nowhere in the actual layer did we find any whole corn cobs. One cannot help but wonder of they were not planting corn but rather collecting some sort of wild corn which they eat green, probably chewing the cob and sucking out the juice and nutricion and then spitting out the remains outside the cave. In such a process some of the pollen and some of the corn silk, of course, might have gotten swallowed outside but defecated inside. An estimate of these remains would probably indicate that about eighty per cent of their diet was from wild plants, about ten per cent from hunting, and perhaps another ten per cent from a variety of dome sticated plant species. Some of the sticks from these vegetable materials were

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Now as to the other cultural activities of our fourth occupation. One activity seems to have been the chipping of stone artifacts. There is an antler hammer and there were many more flint chips in Zone L than there had been in any of the previous horizons. I suspect that the Abasolo and Tortugas points found were made during this occupation. fact, the three Tortugas points with the foreshafts, neatly wrapped in a leaf, might be showing that a workman had just finished making these and set them aside to be used later. Beside this activity of chipping flint they seem also to have been working skins. There was one piece of deer skin which had been scraped on one surface, while hair was adhering on the other. The thick and thin side-scrapers may have been used for slicing and initial scraping of skin; the elongate end scraper and the disk scraper could have been used to take off the fats tissue from the skin. Another activity which these people may have done during their long seasonal occupation was making wood tools. A fragment of a gouge may have been their working implement. The atlatl foreshaft and lance, the pointed sticks and the wedges all could have been made with this tool. Still a further activity of the occupants of the cave was weaving. A number of different kinds of cords were made. Two of these cords were made with Z-twisted hard fibre yarn. One was composed of cord made of two yarns, while a second was composed of four yarns. There also were some cords made of softer fibres. The yarns were S-twisted and the cord itself was made from two yarns which, of course, was twisted in a Z direction.

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Many of these cords had been tied into knots, the commonest being the simple over-hand knot, but almost as numerous were square knots. Whether these strings were to tie or bind objects or parts of traps is difficult to say from our slim evidence. Somewhat more complex than the making of strings was the making of nets and a basket. The pointed stick of wood may have been the implement used in pushing the fibres through the coiled elements in making the basket. The basket again is of the sifter-type with quite large spaces between the coils. The coils are of a bundle foundation and the element tying them together are what I have called loop and twist variety. The net is also of the loop and twist or full-turned coil type of net. A piece of twilled mat occurred that also might have been part of a basket.

Now as to cultural relations. There are still some resemblances to our earlier Infernillo horizon but they are of a most general nature and include the Abasolo point, the scraping plane and the Ztwisted yarn. All these traits seem to carry on into Ocampo times. Definite Ocampo traits are the Tortugas points, the disk scrapers and the sawed choppers, the gouge and the loop and twist net and loop and twist basket with a bundle foundation, and the twilled basket. Most of the other traits are of a fairly general nature and could belong to any of a number of cultural phases. Zone L is perhaps our best example in the Romero's Cave of a component of the Ocampo phase. As we shall see the occupation of the Ocampo phase in this cave is not quite so extensive as in the adjacent cave. Beside the obvious cultural and agricultural differences between the earlier Infernillo culture and Ocampo, this stratum brings out a number of significant other differences, one is that the Ocampo remains seem to have been during a dry climatic period while Infernillo ones had been in a

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somewhat wetter time period. Secondly, there seems to have been a considerable shift in the subsistance pattern with the Ocampo people, dependant mainly on wild plant material with about as much incipient agricultural remains of domesticated plants as they obtained from hunting. This is in contrast to Infernillo which had about as much wild plant collecting as hunting and an extremely small amount of domesticated plants.

Fig. - Extent of Zone K, Occupation 5 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Lying immediately on top of the vegetable stratum of Zone L was a grey ash layer (Zone K) with a very few pieces of vegetable material in it. This seems to be an actual occupation area, called Occupation 5. As we shall see, it has many cultural differences from that of previous horizons. It occupies very much the same area in the excavated portion of the cave that Zone L did. However, there is one difference; Zone L seems to have been expanding into the unexcavated area, while Zone K is definitely diminished. Thus the actual truth is a much smaller area of occupation and in total number of estimated cubic feet much less. It is estimated as having had 22 cubic feet of refuse. I

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would estimate that this was probably only a family or a micro-band occupation. While the layer gets as thick as three inches in certain places, it is nowhere as clear or as well defined as Zone L. and the vegetable material would seem to suggest that it is less than one season, probably the cool part of the summer. The subsistance seems to be very much different. No bone material was found whatsoever. However, there were a number of artifacts that could be connected with hunting: Abasolo point, Catan and Matamores points, rabbit sticks and atlatl foreshafts and mainshafts, a barbed wooden atlatl foreshaft as well as thick and thin scrapers. All would seem to be connected with game. However, there is a possibility that they also could be connected with warfare or be connected with the making of hunting implements for hunting at another season when they are no longer occupying the cave. Wild plant remains, 143 of them, are relatively rare. There is some wild squash seeds and rinds, and there are a few implements that would seem to indicate food collecting: the thick and thin chopper, the flat scraping planes, the net and the basket. Almost as important as the wild plant material, and certainly as important as the evidence of hunting, was the wide variety of agricultural remains. Here we have not only squash seeds, rinds and stems, but also an actual corn leaf and a gourd container. While none of these plant remains are very numerous there does seem to have been a shift with a good deal less hunting which seems to have been somewhat replaced by agricultural remains. Other artifact material besides the ones mentioned previously seem to have been fairly rare and for the most part seem to be connected with weaving. There is some Ztwisted yarn and some S-twisted yarn cord, a single simple loop net bag, and a split-stitch basket. A small pointed stick which might have been used in weaving these baskets occurred.

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While many of the artifacts of Zone K are like those found in the previous horizons, the Catan and Matamores points, the rabbit sticks and the barbed point seem to indicate that we are dealing with a new cultural type, which I am calling the Guerra phase.

Fig. - Extent of Zone J, Occupation 6 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Overlying the grey ash was a distinctive clearly defined zone, called Zone J, Occupation 6. In the front of the cave it was reddish brown in colour, while in the back it is pure brown vegetable material. In fact this was one which was encountered in the initial part of our excavation and which we followed all the way through, and it often acted as a sort of datum plane in defining our layers to be excavated and also in numbering and renumbering our excavation levels. From the dust of this extensive zone of vegetable material we obtained a pollen sample. This pollen sample would seem to indicate that the climate during this time period was wettert han it is at present and perhaps as wet as during the initial Infermillo occupation. A few sticks were also taken from this vegetable layer for a Carbon 14 date. This Carbon 14 date of roughly 2,700 B.C. seems to have been contaminated. I cannot help but believe that some of the sticks sent

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in for analysis had been dug up by the occupants of Zone J from an earlier level. This belief is based on Carbon 14 dates below this stratum and the dates above it. I would guess that probably a date of 1,700 or 1,800 B.C. would be at more correct than this one. The layer itself included what we estimate to be as about 380 cubic feet of refuse. Extending down from this layer were three hearths and a grass lined pit, perhaps a pit used for sleeping. The extensive size and the numerous hearths suggest that the occupants were macro-bands. The thinness of the stratum and the kinds of plant remains that we have, suggest that these people moved into the cave to live in its cool atmosphere during one summer.

Fifty-three unidentifiable bone fragments were found and a couple of these seem to be a deer. One identifiable bone is from an actual deer. Implements that seem to be connected with hunting are Abasolo, Catan, and Matamores projectile points, an atlatl mainshaft, an atlatl . foreshaft. Other implements such as the disk scraper, the antler piercer and the elongate scraper may have been used also for working on hunted material. However, much more numerous than the bores were the 242 plant remains, including wild squash, amaranths, tripsicum grass, wild runner beans. The muller and the saw-like chopper seem to have been materials that were used in preparation for these wild food stuffs. There are considerably wider varieties of domesticated plants. These included gourds, squash seeds of both cucurbita pepo and cucurbita moschata. There are also bean remains from these materials. There are also four corn cobs. A long, relatively pointed stick with a pounded end might very well have been the implement used for making holes in the ground in which to drop the kernels of corn during planting. The only other activity that we have evidence of is that of weaving and these are but two strands of two-yarn cord of

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Z-twisted hard fibre yarn. As far as cultural relationships are concerned, the Catan, Abasolo and Matamores points and the muller as well as the agricultural plant remains would seem to show that we are dealing with a component of the Guerra phase. Again, the number of scraper types and the Abasolo points and the saw-like chopper seem to be hold-overs from an earlier horizon.

Fig. - Extent of Zone J-1, Occupation 7 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

In most parts of our excavation this more distinct Zone J gradually became more yellow brown in colour, or more like terra rosa colour in the next layer above. This, however, in spite of its connections with the earlier parts seems to be a separate occupation which we are calling Occupation 7. The reason I say this is, that in the extreme back wall of the cave there was an actual thin strip of cave dust separating this yellow-brown ash from the lower reddish-brown ash. The terra rosa soils in this layer would certainly indicate a much wetter climatic period. The stratum itself is relatively small and extremely thin; it composes only about 68 cubic feet in the whole cave. On the basis of this limited material I would guess we are dealing with a small group who occupied the cave for a single season.

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There are fifty-two unidentifiable bones and almost all of these are split. Some of the unsplit ones, however, seem to come from birds. The rest of the fragments are too small to say what animal. An Abasolo point, Matamores and Catan points and a disk scraper also seem to have been connected with the chase. 262 wild plant remains occured as well as a chopper and a scraping plane that could have been used in preparing these wild plant remains. Again, there are indications that agriculture was certainly as important as hunting. We had both gourd and pumpkin remains, we have corn cobs, and we have definite evidence of the common kidney bean. There also was a ball of string which is S-twisted (and probably hand-twisted rather than spindle whirl twisted) cotton string. This indicated still another domesticated plant that these people had. The only other activity besides subsistence in dicated in the cave is again the making of string. Besides the actual cotton string there are two cords of soft S-twisted yarn. The Abasolo. Catan and Matamores points as well as the food stuffs indicate that we are dealing with a component of the Guerra phase.

Fig. - Extent of Zone I, Occupation 8 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

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Directly over the yellow ash zone is Zone I, Occupation 8. This is a relatively thick layer of pure vegetable material. Pollen and plants from this stratum have been studied and reveal that we are dealing with people who lived here during a wet period. As far as the stratum is concerned it is located mainly in the back of the cave. It however seems to be expanding and probably was larger in the unexcavated part of the cave than in the area we dug. An estimate of the number of cubic feet of this relatively thick layer of refuse is that is had about 200 cubic feet. Within the stratum were three hearths and right back against the far wells of the cave was a burial pit. In terms of the size of the area occupied it would seem that we are dealing with a macro band; the three hearths would mean at least three families and it might have been as many as six families. The large amount of vegetable material with the corn and the bean and squash may very well mean that we are dealing with a people who were here during a harvesting season and probably were here the whole next season. Thus Occupation 8 is a seasonal occupation by a macro band.

In terms of subsistence, seventeen unidentifiable fragments of bone were found and one of these seems to be the leg of a bird bone. Mixed in with the tremendous amount of vegetable material were a number of implements that might be connected with the hunt, these include the Catan and Matamores points, a wooden dark blunt, an atlatl mainshaft, as well as discoidal and flake scrapers that might have been used for skinning. Wild plant material number 360 specimens; included in these are a number of huapillas leaves, opuntia leaves, panicum, tripsicum, manibet and amaranth. Implements that might have been used to prepare these wild plants are the choppers. These plant materials might have been collected in the various baskets and nets

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ween 50 and 70 per cent of the total food stuff for the layer. The final subsistence activities seem to be agriculture. These materials represent from perhaps 20 to 30 per cent of the diet of the people of this layer and this activity seems to have been more important than hunting. Included in the agricultural stuff are 250 corn cobs, some bean fragments, some pumpkin fragments, some cotton, some gourd fragments as well as a whole gourd container and a single possible seed of teocentli.

Besides tools concerned with their subsistence pattern, we have some proof of other activities. The flake and discoidal scrapers indicate that skins were being prepared during the occupation, and a single fragment of a leather sandal or huarauche seems to be one item of skin that they had manufactured. Perhaps the most numerous activity we have evidence of is weaving. With the associated burials and in the stratum itself there was a great deal of string. Much of the string is Z-twisted hard fibre yarn which has been made into four-yarn cord. There are three S-twisted hard yarn cords, four S-twisted hard yarn cords and some simple cotton strings. None of this cotton string seems to have been made by use of a spindle whirl. Some of this string had been used to make net bags. There is a twisted loop bag, a knotless twisted net bag, and a simple loop bag. There also is a twined (basket-maker-like) blanket with a black geometric design woven into it. This may have been made on a belt loom. There also is a plain woven chunk of cotton cloth. Besides these woven objects there are a number of baskets most of them are of the coiled type. Most numerous are split-stitch bundle foundation baskets, either in the form of large pans or in the form of bowls. There are also two better

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and all amaying manifestors that the pro- amandade about to the house over all door, to have skill all a subjective years to lower week A sale to be a state of the sale of the sa BITTE TO THE ST AND AND AND THE TOTAL AND THE STATE OF TH SE MAN SINE MUSIC DE L'ANDIE DE L the form and the mortes, they are measured and a success and so The second of the course of th merwood one so much of angly over until mer method of gritos man from the full state of the following the party with the said to some and date making stable one of this one in the said with the term of the second and the tion deep condition to make the first tion of the part Just a state man god and state a be ave an arter and . Lynd a are class and an are the party of the property (1965-1966) THE RESIDENCE OF REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE a one oracle officials needed among the lower output entires in making perference from a page of the cold for cold from the last section to a section of The second section of the probability of the second section of the Asset Consults Services and end one of the many carried to seek all ad on the court of distinctive sifter-type bags with interlocking twisted stitch. The final items of weaving are the mats; most of these are twilled and are distinctive in having special types of selvages. They also have either square or rounded corners and these lateral borders either are made by overlapping double strands or by one over one, or two over two strands diagonally bent edges.

Equally distinctive of this Guerra horizon are its burials. All three bodies were placed in one large shallow pit, 3 feet by 4 feet, at the back wall of the cave, literally in a small cave in the big cave. First the pit had been lined with palm leaves. Next a young adult male had been laid in the pit on his left side with head to the southwest. He was in a semi-flexed position with his left hand flexed lightly against his body so his hand was under his face while his right upper arm was at an acute angle from his body and his right forearm extended away from the body as it was at a right angle to the upper In his pubic region there was a mass of string (perhaps a fringed apron) and some of this string passed around his back (perhaps a belt for the apron). His upper legs were at slightly more than a right angle to his body and pointed slightly downward, while his lower legs were parallel to his body being at slightly more than right angle to the upper portions. The second skeleton, a young adult female, had her tightly flexed legs wrapped in a twined blanket, a loop-twist loop net bag placed in her pubic region and the blanket, bag, and flexed legs tied with rope. Then she was placed in a slightly deeper position of the pit on her right side facing the first burial and head to the southeast. Her right arm was flexed against her chest while her left one touched the male burial's chest. Also, the right hand and forearm of the male burial had been laid over her

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left arm and side. Her flexed bound and wrapped legs were at right angles to her body and they extended between the legs of the male so that the knees rested against the back part of his illium. The final burial, a child, had been placed in the pit in back of the male. The child, very young (less than 12 months) had been placed in a tightly flexed position on a large twilled mat. Two small baskets, one inside the other, and a net were placed in his lap while two slightly larger decorated bowl baskets were placed on his head. Then a large rectangular mat was wrapped around his body so that it ended in its back region. Then another mat was placed around the head and around the first mat. Finally, a smaller mat was wrapped around the body so that it ended near the front of the body. Next, various strands of string were tied together to make a long rope and in some cases three or four cords were laid parallel and tied to strengthen the rope. Then this burial bundle was laid roughly in the middle of the length of rope. The rope was then wrapped around once and when the portion twisted they were turned 900 degrees and wrapped around in the opposite direction. This process continued until there were seven loops around the body and six up and down the body. The ends were then tied and a small b raided simple woven tumpline attached to the whole bundle. It was then laid in the pit on its left side, the head to the southeast facing the back of the adult male. Next a water bottle made from a gourd, an atlatl mainshaft and Bat Cave corn were placed southeast of the man's head and then the male and female and a small portion of the child covered by two rectangular twilled mats. After this a large pan-shaped split-stitch bundle-foundation basket was placed over the mat over the pelvis of the male and the knees of the female and another over the child and part of the mat over the male's back. Finally, the pit and burials were covered.

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Before passing on to the other occupation descriptions it seems fitting and proper to pause a mement and consider the implications of this multiple burial. The first question that comes to mind is, where did they die? The tumpline on the child bundle burial and the partially wrapped female burial makes one suspect that death was met not in the cave but outside it, and the dead were carried into the cave and buried. What is the relationship of the three? The trio, a young male and female and a very young child seem most likely to have been a family group. (It is hoped that eventually blood-type studies of these burials will check this hypothesis).

What is the reason that this family (?) died together and why were the male and female buried in positions that strongly suggest coital or other intimate relationship, that is, the arms in fondling position, the female's legs thrust between the male's legs and thrust against his privates (?). Three explanations seem possible. One is that the family (?) did of disease (and the feces from the same level indicate that diseases such as ameobic dysentery were prevalent and that their living quarters were not very sanitary). The position may have been due to the sexual attitudes of Guerra people who might have thought that some sort of intimacy or fondness should be carried on not only in this life but into the next. Another explanation is a more melodramatic one. This is that the male and female had incestously or adulterously given birth to a child and that the mores of the Guerra society were such that when they were caught they had been executed and buried in a manner simulating their crime. The final explanation is that this is some sort of human sacrifice. I feel the first explanation is the most likely.

Distinctive traits of this component Occupation 8 of the Guerra phase are the Catan and Matamores points, the split-stitch baskets of

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both the pan and the bowl type - the latter of which is decorated, the Bat Cave corn, the twisted stitch bundle foundation baskets, the twined basket-maer-like blanket, the simple bags and the woven mats with rather distinctive types of edges. There are of course string types and some general scraper types that seem to hold over from earlier horizons. As we shall see, this Guerra horizon has much in common with the following phase.

Fig. - Extent of Zone H, Occupation 9 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Overlying the rather thick vegetable layer of Zone I and separating if from an equally thick and distinctive vegetable layer, Zone G was a relatively thin layer of ash and charcoal which is termed Occupation 9, Zone H. This is a relatively small occupation area in the back of the cave and is only represented by about 80 cubic feet of refuse. There is one grass pit that extended down from it. Much of the refuse material seems to have gotten burnt and there are numerous patches of charcoal. Whether these in part represented her rth areas or just burnt garbage material is difficult to say. In terms of the extent and of the thickness of the strata it would seem to be a very brief

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occupation, probably not more than a season. These squash remains and some of the other agricultural remains suggest that it occurred either during the summer or the fall. The small size of the area might mean only a couple of families, in other words a micro band.

The subsistence in spite of the large amount of burning of the stratum, is actually represented by a fair number of items. There were 34 unidentifiable bones on this layer. Besides the bones there are a number of tools that might be connected with the chase. These include Matamores and Catan points, an atlatl fragment, atlatl foreshafts, mainshafts, and part of a spring trap. There also were a few scrapers which could have been used for preparing the skin of the animals caught in the hunt. Besides this relatively small amount of evidence for hunting there were 465 wild plant remains. I would suspect that this is far from representative of the total number that once existed in the stratum and I believe that much of the wild plant material had been burnt off and had become the charcoal of the stratum. There are a number of kinds of wild plant material that include a few grains of panicum, a few seeds of wild squash, some opunti leaves and agave quids. The thick and thin choppers may have been the implement which they used to chop up the vegetable material and making it ready for a meal. Agricultural remains are not overly numerous but there is guite a variety. Even from our rather limited sample it would seem that agriculture was a good deal more important than hunting. There are pumpkin and gourd remains, some corn remains, and some evidence of cotton. From the feces we have, some evidence that these people used peppers and were eating mature beans.

Besides subsistence activities there is some evidence that they did quite a bit of weaving. There are a number of kinds of string which are

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tied into a variety of knots. There are also some fragments of twilled mats. The final item, which is a tumpline, is made from cotton. This cotton was weven probably on a belt loom and was weven by what we call the simple one-over-one-type weave. However, the most important new activity of this horizon is the making of ceramics. These ceramics seem to have been basically coil made and the clay may have been collected from the arroyo bottom. There are small amounts of temper in it and then seems to have been fired in some sort of kiln with artificial draft; the pottery is fairly hard. Some of the pottery, particularly the black ware, was fired in well-controlled reducing atmosphere. The brown, brushed and the plain ware seems to have been fired in less well-controlled atmosphere which was mainly oxydizing. Not many rim sherds were found but there does seem to be some evidence of flat-bottomed bowls as well as storage or water jars. I greatly suspect that none of this pottery was made in the cave but brought in by the occupants to the cave from some other area; exactly where was the village of these people has not been determined.

In terms of cultural relations this Occupation 9 seems to represent a fairly definite break in our sequence, as indicated by the first occurrance of pottery. However, the projectile points, the types of atlat1 fragments, the twilled mats, and most of the woven items indicate a great deal of continuity from the earlier Guerra horizons. In fact this new Mesa de Guaje component seems to be nothing more than the Guerra type culture plus ceramics.

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Fig. - Extent of Zone G, Occupation 10 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Zone G, Occupation 10 was another marker layer in our excavation mainly because as we dug down, this is where the pot sherds stopped. It actually was a fairly extensive layer. In the front of the cave it was mainly composed of charcoal with very few patches of vegetable material. It was relatively thin. In the center part of the cave it was charcoal and reddish brown soil. I believe this colouring of the reddish brown soil is due to the fact that some of the vegetable remains had become partially disintegrated. In the same center area it also began to noticeably thicken. This thickness continued into the back of the cave where this layer was a solid mass of vegetable materials. Pollen studies as well as identification of several vegetable plants would seem to indicate that this was a wet period. One of the identified vegetable plants indicative of being wet climate was some manihot remains. Sticks from this horizon have been dated by Carbon 14 as 1,486 B.C. <u>+</u> -(M-). Other sticks from this layer plus some charcoal

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from Zone H have also been dated and these give a date of 1,690 B.C. \pm -(M-). My personal opinion is that these dates probably represent the very beginning of this Mesa de Guaje phase.

Extending down from this layer was a single grass lined pit that was a cache pit and contained a large number of corn cobs, and a pit which was filled with charcoal and a few pieces of burnt rock. The final pit was a burial pit. The contents of these pits plus the refuse and the estimated refuse from the unexcavated portion of our cave allow us to estimate that this layer contained more than 570 cubic feet of refuse. The extent and size of the cave in thickness would seem to indicate that it was occupied by a macro band. The vegetable material and the numerous domesticated plant remains would seem to say that it was a couple of seasons. The numerous pieces of corn certainly suggest that this may have been a place where the farmers lived from a corn planting through a harvesting season.

Sixteen bones - not identifiable - make up our slim evidence that these people hunted. A Mesa stem point as well as Catan and Matamores points, atlatl foreshaft and mainshaft as well as a fragment of a wooden trap and some scrapers seem to be the sort of implements that were concerned with the chase. Much more numerous than the bone remains were 698 wild plant remains. Though there were a wide variety of plants, manihot, panicum, amaranth, agave and opuntia have been identified as being in the stratum. There are a number of implements that could have been used in gathering wild plants and preparing them for food. These would be baskets, nets, scraper planes, choppers, mullers, and various kinds of bags. Some of the bags and nets and baskets, of course, could also have been used in collecting their agricultural remains. The agricultural remains are both numerous and varied. There are long red- and yellow-seeded beans. As far as we can tell, these beans

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seem to have been picked and prepared for food when the seed was ripe rather than when it was young, as it happened in the earlier horizons. There is a single seed of sunflower, there is a great deal of corn, and many of the cobs show evidence of teocentli integression. There is also some teocentli grains. Gourds, pumpkin and warty squash seeds, rinds and stems occurred. There also is string made of cotton. Our food remains from identifiable plant and bone specimens would seem to indicate that there was very little of any hunting and that their subsistence activities were mainly food collecting with some agriculture, perhaps 55 per cent food collecting, 40 per cent agriculture, and 5 per cent hunting. However, supplementing this rather gross estimate based on garbage we have analyzed nine feces from this same layer. The interesting thing about the feces is that they seem to show that these people ate mainly agricultural plants. Eight out of nine feces have agricultural remains in them, four have more than one agricultural plant in them, and the other four have a single type of plant in them. One feces was found that had only wild plant remains. Three of the nine with agricultural remains had either wild plants and/or bone. Thus our estimate from the feces remains would somewhat reverse our estimate of the subsistence pattern of these people; it would seem to indicate that perhaps 50 per cent of their food came from agriculture and 25 per cent from hunting and food gathering. Probably the actual truth of the matter is that, the two sets of data from the feces and the garbage remains should be averaged; I think this would probably give us a fairly accurate estimate. It is with this horizon that we found our first manos and metates. These, of course, are definite implements used for grinding up agricultural remains, particularly corn kernels.

Beside tools and remains giving us evidence of subsistence activities we have other tools that give us glimpses of some other things

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they did. The few scrapers would seem to show that the scraping of skins was not an important activity. We have no wood-working tools, but a number of the wooden tools are partially finished or were finished and then broken. Thus these people probably did some woodworking. There is some evidence that the making of chipped stone artifacts was still important at this time. We have a single antler flaker and a number of chips in the refuse, and we also have a new type of tool: an obsidian blade. This obsidian blade would seem to indicate that there had been a major shift in their tool-making techniques and that they were making cylindrical polyhedral cores out of obsidian and then striking off the blades from these cores. Again, one of the most important activities was weaving. We have two implements that can be connected with this, one is a pointed wooden stick that may have been used in making baskets and mats, while the other is a clay disk. This latter may very well be part of a spindle whorl for making string. String made on a spindle whorl is of a single cotton yarn which was Z-twisted. There also were strings made of two S-twisted soft yarns and some of these in turn are made into two-cord rope. There is also Z-twisted hard yarn made into 2-yarn cord, two-cord rope, and threecord rope. as well as two S-twisted soft or hard yarn cords and some S-twisted yarn made into three-yarn cord rope. Both these strings as well as yaucca fibres have been tied into a number of different knots, and granny knots. Some of this cord has also been made into nets of two different types: a simple laced net and a simple loop net. One fragment of these nets as well as a piece of woven cloth served as a sort of kilt. Other string, mainly the cotton string had been woven on a simple belt loom. Much of it was plain one-over-one-type weave, but there was some two-over-two-type weave. Also woven during this time period are a number of mats. Most of them were twilled and had square corners.

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We also found a large chequer-woven mat with a square corner. These twilled mats usually had a one-over-one type selvage. This type of selvage gave the mats the appearance of having a distinctive rim around them. Beside mats there were a number of baskets that had been made both in the form of bottles, bowls and pans. All of these were the splitstitch bundle foundation variety and a number of them had been decorated by weaving stitches of a different colour into them. Small pointed sticks may have been tools used in weaving and the paint stone may have been used for mixing paint dying the stitches. The ceramics were mainly brown and black wares and are very similar to the ones found in the previous layer and were made - I believe - in the same way. One difference is that one of the sherds of black ware has incising in its interior of its flat bottom. There are more sherds of the brushed and plain variety that there was in the previous horizons.

Another distinctive aspect of this layer was its one burial. The body, which had in its pubic area a mass of roots that may have been tied in place by a piece of string around the waist, had first been placed in a tightly flexed position. It had been laid on its back in two large rectangular mats. Then these mats had been folded over the head and feet and overlapped in the stomach region. On top of this overlap was placed a small mat. Next, the sides of all mats were folded overthe the and were folded over/the whole mass tied by a series of length of strings.

Many of these strings had been tied together to make longer pieces of rope. They were bound up in much the same manner as in the child burial of Zone I. Probably, while the bundling occurred, a shallow cylindrical hole had been dug and was lined with grass. The burial bundle was then placed in a sitting position in the grass-lined pit and covered with palm leaves and prickly pear leaves. Next, a large rectangular mat was placed

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over the leaves, the bundle and the top of the pit. On top of the mat near the burial's feet were placed two large bowl shaped baskets. Just off the mat, near the head in the top of the pit, were placed two water bottles which were inside a net bag. Finally, the pit was filled with refuse and this refuse contained corn cobs. Whether this inclusion was by accident or design, we do not know.

In terms of cultural affiliation this component, Occupation 10, is the type component for the Mesd de Guaje phase. There are a number of interesting resemblances. As had been previously stated, many of the weaving techniques and agricultural remains as well as the projectile points seem to be directly derived from the Guerra horizon. The pottery is something new. Much of the black pottery does have a resemblance to that of the Huasteca, and I cannot help but think that our Mesd black pottery is just a regional variant of Ponce black of the Tampico-Panuco region in the Huasteca. Thus, I think that our dates for this horizon probably are also a date for the Ponce horizon.

Fig. - Extent of Zone F, Occupation 11, in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Zone F was a thick brownish layer streaked with charcoal in the front of the cave that lay directly on the charcoal Zone G, Occupation 10.

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Zone F contained what we are calling Occupation 11. As we shall see, this more correctly should be called Occupations 11. This layer at about the S 15 profile, after being fairly thick in the outer portion of the cave, slopes suddenly upward and became noticeably thinner. It also lost its streaky appearance and became very filled with vegetable material. Also at about this point it became separated from the lower Occupation 10 by a cave dust layer which we are calling Zone G-1. This layer like the one underneath it, ran from the front of the back to the back of the cave and was one of the ones which was fairly easy to discern and also fairly easy to number as to level.

Pollen analyses of some of the material from this zone reveal that it was deposited during a period which was slightly wetter than it is at present. Carbon and vegetable material have been analyzed by Carbon 14 and have revealed a date of 236 A.D. ± -(M---). The layer itself thinned in almost all of our excavated portions and probably was in most of the unexcavated portions. We have estimated that it contained about 500 cubic feet of refuse. Extending down from this layer were two fire pits, one of which, No. 14, had a large number of burned corn cobs in it. There also was a storage pit, Pit 15, and this contained a great amount of vegetable material and then down in the bottom an aligator bag which contained some teocentli seeds. Besides these pits extending down from this layer, there were five burial pits. Many of these seem to have been dug at just a slightly different time one from the other.

Now let us consider just what sort of an occupation this was.

This situation seems to have been somewhat more complex than in our previous levels. I have a feeling that this so-called Occupation II represents a series of brief intermittant occupations and ceremonies by x small groups of a relatively long period, and that the real homes

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of the occupants were in the ruins on the Mesa above the cave. There are a number of reasons for my believing that this is not one continuous occupation by a macro band, which it on the surface appears to be. First of all, we have the thin lensings of charcoal in the outer part of the zone toward the mouth of the cave. This would probably represent a series of very small brief occupations which happened to become separated by cave dust. In the back they don't seem to have been separated. Secondly, the burials were deposited at a different time. Burial 3 is very definitely on top of burial 4. These were both dug down from the lower part of the zone. Also, Burial 9 was on top of Burial 8, and Burial 9 seemed to have actually been dug in part through the original burial pit of Burial 8. Burial 7 also seems to come from almost above the top of the stratum. Thus each one of these burials seems to have been made at a slightly different time. Also, the burials all but one, are in pack-boards with tumplines and the main ceremony in the wrapping of these burials seems to have taken place outside the cave and brought in; in other words, these are not inhabitants of the cave who died during the occupation, but rather people who lived outside the cave and then died and were brought in to this special burial place. Another factor which makes me believe that this is an intermittant occupation is that we have vegetable materials that seem to represent all periods of the year. Certainly the thickness of the strata in the back of the cave does not justify the belief that it was a continuous occupation throughout the whole year. Thirdly, as we shall see, this occupational level is a component of the Palmillas culture, and outside the cave the Palmillas culture built most of the large ruins in the area that had large amounts of pottery. In our cave deposits we found a very limited amount of pottery. Thus it is hard

where the real party and the first tell and the contract to the -time to be first that promiting and promiti all straight reaches will be at reason, their control to the territories control. THE PERSON LAND TO SERVICE WITH STREET OF THE PERSON AND THE PERSO The contract of the contract o TAY ORDER NO. - AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF and a minute of the formation of the first minute of the first many and the first many an and the party of the total of the last of the property of the party of th the next in the part was refer the result of besides that he and a deligner THE PARTY OF THE P ALLEGE WHILE TO BE SOME HART ANALYSIS IN 18 YEAR WILL HEALTH NAME OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY OF T and without court order area of power of the court of pulsars and and the simple of the second profit of the state of the s who well old almost works and problems on reducing the reserve And the Address will be not all property from Jan 2012 and Jan was not all to which is the second of the sec got many to be promise and administrative many are half at many was according with the months of and ministers, army all to make the manager and in Just had been out of the same time to be some out of the last activities and in the southern of the latest to the party and a series of the second section sec synta not be assent divine exaction and page only also one on a country top. THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IN CO. OF PERSON NAMED IN by all and and a control of the party of the last of t

for me to believe that the abundant ceramics these Palmillas people used outside the cave was little used inside this cave. Thirdly, nowhere in this deposit was anything we could henestly call grass bedding. Thus again it looks like this occupation was laid down by a series of visits from the people who were living at the ruins above the cave.

Now let us turn to evidence of their subsistence activities. Here we have a very, very adequate sample both of preserved materials as well as a number of portions of feces. Unfortunately, only three of these have been analyzed. There were 116 bones and some fragments of skin. Animals which these people hunted included deer, peccary, jaguar, evidently an aligator, and some birds. Implements that might be connected with the hunt are relatively numerous. They include Catan, Matamores, San Lorenzo, and Verde arrow points. There also were a number of arrows, foreshafts and mainshafts found in the refuse. Palmillas, corner-notched, Nogales, Tortugas and Abasolo dart points occur along with a wooden atlatl blunt. atlatl foreshafts and mainshafts. Dart remains are still more numerous than those connected with arrow. Other tools that could have been used in preparing things killed in the chase are various scrapers and choppers as well as a skin flesher and awl. Thus it would seem these people did some hunting. However, their hunting was nowhere near as important as their plant collecting activities. In the layer we have 3,264 plant remains. Most of these are huapillas, opuntia and agave. However, there are wild squash seeds, some fragments of manihot, amaranths, panicum, tripsicum, as well as many other eatable wild plants. Implements that could have been used in preparing these wild plants for a palatable dish were mortars and pestles. These plants also may have been collected and brought into the cave in baskets and

PARAMETERS AND PARAMETERS AND ADDRESS OF THE PARAMETERS AND ADDRESS. ATTACABLE SWINGS TO HAVE ADDED BEING BETTER OF STORE OF STORE to see the piece, efficiently and the second of the property and property and to account our our symithic run word despite our root root where the same and with the state of metal with the feet of the feet of the feet of the feet of a many as to many the same armed to the party of the part resident a series and as he at affective but at he series out, more a salare media sursu mentra true addition and it mayor planted with the section THE RESIDENCE AND LIKE THE PARTY OF THE PART HALLS MAR TO INCIDENT SHADE THE PART OF THE WORLD AND THE STATE OF the are reported that a second of the contract of the state of the sta action of the court of the cour the contract of the pulling that a little to the property of the contract of t the China will be a first and the second of please the proof return the result review are to the things and with a large of the sale o ACCEPTAGE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE 2D STREET AND ASSESSED. ARMED AND A STATE OF THE PARTY THE ARTER OF THE REST OF THE REST WASHINGTON THE REST OF THE REST OF THE REST. net bags. However, more important than the food plants are the agricultural plants. Here we have a large variety. These include gourd remains, cucurbita mixta, cucurbita moschata, and cucurbita pepo. In the latter, the pumpkin, there seem to be a number of varieties. There also are many corn cobs, over 2,000 in this layer, and again we seem to have a number of different races of corn. Besides the corn we have a number of grains of teocentli. Some of these teocentli grains were set aside especially in an aligator bag in Pit 15. Beans are fairly numerous and include a black. yellow, and red-seeded variety. There also are a couple of pods of what might be lima beans. In the feces we found fragments of chili peppers and sun flowers. Also we found in the garbage fragments of molcajete bowls in which the chili and sunflower seeds may have been ground. Also, there was a rectangular and cylindrical mano and fragments of metates, which of course, could have been used in preparing some of the other food and of course the ollas and bowls may have been used to cook these foods in. Besides these edible domesticated plants we have pipes and cigaretts and fragments of tobacco. Also, a fair number of fragments of cotton string was found throughout the refuse and burials. A clay disk may have been part of a spindle while which took the original cotton fibre and wound them into string. There also are some cotton seeds on this level and in the feces. They may have eaten cotton seeds probably to get the grease out of them. In terms of the preserved food stuff it would seem that we are dealing with a horizon that got their subsistence from a 50 per cent wild plant, 45 per cent agricultural remains and 5 per cent hunting. The three feces analyzed, however, reveal a rather different picture. Here all three are full of agricultural materials and all of them have more than two agricultural kinds of plants in them. Two

MATERIAL CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE STAT the company of the charge of the page of the page of colors to be of sport world, calconer, May, and Comment of the colors property and the all the company and the same and another the same and another the same and the Jime to make weartist in major a eval of error william To are all formers as related to sentence of your markets. The or of the contract of the contr a right to all officers and the last state of the four souls where a contract the more and their estates and the life of the Do man to allowers are well many, "there also not low parties of remedia Library and the country of the last of the country of the last the standard against the first by delt . The profings frague to the and the state of the state on the following the sugarder of the following IT world to make a wild of states, but a to be a selected to the THE RESIDENCE THE SECOND CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR the state of the control of the state of the relative on more object and of more and the most become as largery and and the transfer of the contract of the contra entertion is in contract more than their relation to a substitute from authors transmining production of the section of the sectio the state of the same and the same and the same of the form of the form. to be a series and the colored to the series at the series and the series are then, Is blue of the comment bond stuff to would one well the first and the selection that we have been a with sublimit star out the property of the contract of the property of the proper bushing. The figure forces and your products are a major off continued Lie and alsoners I medicionas to disk one erail Lie well arrested of the large more been been destroloured black of carrier and read order out of the three have some wild plant remains, while two our of the three have some evidence of game (either bone or feathers or skin). Thus the feces would reveal that probably 60 per cent of their food came from agriculture and 20 per cent from food gathering, and 20 per cent from hunting. Again I suspect that an average of the wild preserved remains and the estimate based on the feces probably would give us a fairly accurate picture.

From the garbage and the material associated with the burials we get a fair glimpse of other activities besides subsistence. It not only tells how they lived in the cave but also probably tells what their activities were in the ruins above the cave, since we believe that these occupations were only brief visits from these ruins. There is some evidence that they were making projectile points possibly in the cave. The bone flaker, the chips, the numerous projectile points all indicate this. Also, the numerous blades and the small fragment of what might be a polyhedral core hint at this activity. Again we have a large number of choppers and scrapers. Some of them are made from limestone which may very well have come from the walls of the cave itself. Thus, perhaps some of their casual activities when they visited the cave was to sit here in this cool place and make chipped stone implements. Another activity was probably their making of various wooden tools. A number of the atlatl foreshafts are unfinished and a fair number of whittled and cut sticks occurred throughout the refuse. There also is a fragment of a stone bark beater that could have been used for wood (or bark) work. Besides this there are a fair number of celts which could have been used for cutting up larger sticks, though I would suspect that the use of celts was probably adapted to outside conditions to either cut

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down the bush for corn fields or to cut up poles for building houses in their village of ceremonial center. This brings us to another tool making activity, that is the grinding of stones. The celts, the manos, metates and the pestles all are ground of stones. This is an entirely new activity which we have not met beofre.

Other activities which may have not taken place in the cave but certainly were done by the Palmillas people was the working of leather. The scrapers, the awl, the flesher and the antler piercer, all occurred in the garbage and hint that some leather working was done in the cave. The fragment of an aligator bag, some leather thongs, a jaguar skin belt, two or three fragments of deer skin, and a fragment of a sandal, that is huarachi, all are objects of leather that has been manufactured.

However, a very important activity for these people probably both in the cave as well as in the ruins was weaving. There are a large number of yucca strands which have been stripped into sections and many of them bear knots. This, of course, would be a primitive kind of string. However, there is in abundance a wide variety of different kinds of string with different numbers of yarn and different kinds of fibres used. This is mainly hand-made. There however are definite cotton threads that were made on a spindle whorl. Besides the actual twisting the yarn to make strings, a number of fibres were braided together to make strings, a new technique for making string. The uses of string, of course, are infinite. Many of them were used for tying Hangman's knots, slip knots, granny knots, overhand knots, square knots, and sheephead and larckshead knots. A number of strings that were used for tying was for making carrying loops, and other strings were used for tumplines. Some of the strings, of course, were used for making nets. We have a couple of pointed sticks Normal All Phale velicies and emmonyles control of the control of the following for control of the following following the control of the second of the second of the second of the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of the s

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that could have been used to weave their simple loop nets. Some of these nets were bags, and one of them actually was used like a piece of cloth. The pointed stick also could have been used for making baskets. A few of the baskets are twilled mats that had been folded in half and then sawn at one edge. These, of course, became square baskets. Most of the other basket remains are of the split-stitch bundle foundation variety and are mainly bowls. Another carrying type basket is what we are calling packboards. Here they are first made of two hoops of sticks tying them together; next a large net has been sewn and tied to each of these hoops, thus making two more or less dip net devices; next the two hoops with the net inside were hinged together by loose strips of yucca, thus making two hoops with net covers that fold together. These could be used as baskets. Most of these hoops, all of which were found associated with burials, have a tumpline from one side to the other at right angles to the hinge section. As may be seen from the Codex Maya Tlotzin, this type of packboard with a tumpline was a common implement among the Otomi and the Chicamecs north of the Huasteca. It seems to begin to be used in Tamaulipas by at least 300 A.D. However, the most impressive weaving objects are the numerous mats. The basic technique in weaving all these mats is twilling. Many of these mats, particularly those associated with the burial, are between three and four feet wide, and four and six feet long. In this twilling process they have learned the technique of skipping and multiplying weave to change the slope of the twill and thereby making a line. The line in turn could term a series of geometric squares in the mats. Many of these mats have a very ornate design. The older type of mats with special corners are also continued to be used, but the decorated twilled variety are more common. There also is one mat which was some sort

to seem under profession disable years on a largest type from the resident to the second of the home of hem must be their built will want for a work or policy , and he had store extend the present of the fact that man the contract of the contra CONTRACTOR OF A STREET OF THE PROPERTY OF THE the contract of the state of th LOUIS TO THE STATE OF THE STATE and would be made providenced useful graded and they have been an increased and the money were not taken and provide and a first of the most of the most of where which can the delt dead and and that he continue the old and to will applied to love will provide of provide before the beauty and new terror to leave the laws went to the law and the laws and and the first terminal training the balls of the course seems to and the place of the second participation of the second continues in which bings ownthme. As any he executives the Dotte North Limitals, this time broth my some provided names are extingent a file browning to me as a reason of the district of the site of the side and the WAT IN THE PARTY OF THE SECOND PROPERTY. HOW WATER STREET, MANY SECONDS AND AND ADDRESS AN of the last of the same and the street of the same of The first and a party of the contract of the contract of the series and the series to be the best of the series and the series and the series and the series are the ser white and the part that they control the part in a part in THE PERSON PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON WAS LIVED BOOK the sign of the last of the second parties and the last of the last of make the new parties of contains excitations to writer a 2500 fallow Indicated white the country of the c selfour setuposas and you given of or boundance only me mande NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWN ADDRESS OF THE PERSON WAS ADDRESS.

of a head-dress. This mat is roughly in the form of a short-stemmed T and was over the head of one of the burials. The best weaving was done on some sort of a belt loom using cotton yarn. Two kinds of weaving seems to have been done, one plain weaving - that is one-overone - and two-over-two twilled weaving. I expect that the weaving of cotton was a fairly important industry. Another activity which I don't think was done in the cave, but certainly was done by these people since we have the result in the cave, was the making of pottery. Though we did not get a great number of sherds in the refuse, we did get some. The pottery has a will-knit paste, is coil-made, has small amounts of fine temper, and seems to be for the most part fired in a special kiln. The simpler wares have plain or brushed surfaces; but there are some fragments of very nice pots of either red, black or plain polished or slipped surfaces. We have little evidence of decoration but there are a few sherds that have engraving cut through their outer polished and slipped surfaces. Three or four sherds seem to come from Molcajers and had geometric incising on their interiors. Even with our limited sample of sherds it was easy to see that these people were making a variety of vessel forms. We have fragments of water jars, plates, bowls with or without slab feet, and jars with or without handles as well as effigy jars, often shaped in a human or animal head. There also are a whole series of clay pipe fragments, most of them seem to have been of the platform variety and relatively small. These were also hand-modelled and made of an extremely fine paste clay. There is one fragment of/mold-made figurine, showing that they had still another technique of manufacturing pottery.

This mold-made figurine plus material with the burials and the refuse give us some hint as to what their wearing appearel was. Around

The solution to the winter the solution and the solution and the party of the second of the second of the to the second second second second second second second with the second to accomp a day to provide a provided and the same of the the Total Colon Co styres with a set to the latter day with all a readdress of the parties of the common of the later of the said of the second section and the second sec There was a some Like at a some that within a new contract the and body the law will be a common and proper early to approve the second or resignation of a second or contract of the second or contract of the second or contract of the second or contract or contrac to said the said to an early the arranged one or and "Liminated and the second of t showed the principal transfer to the fact that are not a second of the medical contractions. which you will be a supplementable of the contract of the cont THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE as your and a stream of the bod lab. We didn't to the Street. DE LEGIS COMPANY TO ONE OF A PARTY THE WORLD BY THE PARTY OF outs and in our or store", regard, and the fact of the same rate of the first or the contract describe a policy or I am plant to when when you are not present the present and they be Annal of the property of the party of the pa to be to be the best of the proof of the problem or sentent of management for contracting the second of April To be Interest by bet that he pall out the party of processed

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their waist they seem to have had kilts which were open at the front, in other words, a rectangular piece of cloth wrapped around the waist like a towel with the opening in the front. Holding up this kilt were belts. One of our belts is of threaded beans and birdbone beads while another is a piece of jaguar skin. Some of our leather thongs, yucca strands and so-called weven tumpline also may have been belts. This kilt was open in the pubic region and on two of the burials we have a sort of fringe of root fibres that hung down from the belt over the opening in the pubic region. Some of the figurines from the ruins of the same culture seem to display a similar wearing apparel. We have a number of bird bones and shell beads and a fragment of a gorget with our burials. Their use may be seen on the figurines where there are obvious necklaces, medallions and bracelets. Also, the figurines have ear plugs which we did not find in any of the cave remains but certainly some of the people might have worn such. Many of the figurines also are bare-footed but a few of them have some sort of a sandal, and our single fragment of our huarache may have been the sort of wearing apparel depicted in the figurines. One additional fragment of wearing apparel is the T-shaped twilled cap found on one of the heads of one of the burials. The stems of the head of the T (or its horizontal parts)/down from the head past the ears and/draped over the chest, while the base of the T seems to have been quite wide and ran across the top of the head. Some of the figurines also show some sort of more inverted conical type caps, and some have turbans. We found no evidence of this in our cave remains.

The final activity in the cave was the burying of the dead. As

I have stated before, they were buried in at least three different

times, and maybe all five of the burials were buried at five different

med to make their states of the country of the space of t dates now in many a strong belonging and a party of the strong and the second of the second o while oil water and their in all although the firm and a district their To the contract of the contrac the second the same and the sam med and configuration, with the configuration of th much your your sector story to reach the cross are the collection of to and a sup. . In the state of th nature a polycia of man mucho and at the color of the breaking it are no see there into some land and the design and the second and the second are second as a second and the second are second as a second the core of the state of the specifical street from the street production and the street and the contract of the filter of the contract of the contract the distribution of the first of the contract or for some start of the first start and are not and THE WORLD SEED AND ASSESSED AS A RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PART and and the subject to the contract of the second of the s the same of the sa per and the contract of the same terms of the second one facilities and south some of more and in completely half that I to have the first to The rest of the party of the party of the large to the the same of The long to the man and the man to the a total smaller of the lands a Little con colera seria. W . marketta tras con car a tras de la OCCUPATION TO BE

The first self to purpose but has been all the barging of him sent and a sent and being the training section of the sent and a sent a

times. Also, one of the treasure hunters! holes had in its back shelf a fragment of a packboard and a piece of net. Thus I suspect that probably another burial occurred in this layer. The skeletons that Romero analyzed from this cave, may have been this burial. All but one of these burials have some features in common. All are in pits and under large slabs of rock. Four (and probably the fifth that had been looted) were in packboards with a tumpline. These five five burials seem to have been flexed and then wrapped in a series of mats which were tied by strong rope and/or yucca strands. One, however, seems to have some individual features. The looted one and Burial 8 had no accompanying remains and also were in rather poor condition. Burial 9 had a fragment of a water bottle and wound stick in the pubic area in it. Burial 7 had a cotton cloth kilt, some pubic fibres, string and an awl, a pubic fringe, a net kilt, a threaded bean and bird-bone belt, a gorget, and a T-shaped mat head dress. The other burial, No. 3, was rather different. It was in a pit, overlapping over Burial 4, and it was poorly preserved. It had been covered by a large mat; it was in a flexed position, but the head was missing. There was a large amount of pubic fibres and string around the pubic area, perhaps showing that it too had a kilt. In place of the head were a mass of fibres. Sticking in the ribs was an arrow and there were a number of other arrow shafts in the same pit that may have pierced the body. This certainly looks to have been some sort of a human sacrifice. As has been stated before, in the Aztec codices there are drawings of Otomi burials. The drawings show bodies wrapped in twilled mats in packboard, buried in caves in much the same manner that we found in thes Palmillas component.

In terms of cultural affiliation it is obvious that at this occupation level we have a very new and different group as there are

the first of the f lamping the cart area or other, a new Michael and a subject to 120% to the contract of the second and the second succession of the the company and the value of the part of the many and the many and THE PART LAND AND THE WORLD WIND SHAPE AND THE WORLD AND T call one than the proof of the the proof of the call o the last to a local total total total total and the second total and the state to support a for the print of the American Special spe all a contract to the contract of the contract weather has the new temperature of the Security and the second to the so welcome unity were take that the property on the and all of the nature for all the late of the second and the first the second and party area and a resident and a company of the comp fileres, entern our envelop a pluste enterpy a rate office are mente and and the base out the femous to the property of the control of the time. The many party and all the former than the first and the first and because and had all aborders a place towers on a larger two palests IN A LANGE AND IN THE SET IN CONTROL OF THE PART OF THE REPORT A TOTAL A TOTAL AND A SECURITION AS THE PART OF THE AND REPORT OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON OF THE PE come to the state of the state ACTIVITY OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF TH THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE present the bolts. With resisting lands at less than the raise and amoreta because such all of perfect balance and an an area from pound Lieber and bringing of front marking. The direction where he synthesis are noted to be a property of the personal property of the party of the personal property of the personal the common williams and all common and and

many examples of new types of artifacts. The Palmillas cornernotched points, the Verde points, the arrows, the clay platform
pipe, the complexly woven mat; the packboards and packboard burials,
the wide variety of agricultural plants are distinctive aspects of
this component of the Palmillas phase. Scrapers, some of the simpler
weaving techniques and many of the string types as well as the atlatl
types and various of the Abasolo, Nogales, and Tortugas projectile
points show continuity from the earlier level. The amount of
rather specialized material would seem to hint that for the first
time at this occupation level we have a culture which may have had
some sort of full-time specialists and probably markets as a number
of implements seem to have been traded in, form considerable distances.
Thus we have an urban or semi-urban culture, represented at this
time period about 300 - 700 A.D.

Directly above this layer in both the front and the back of the cave we have a white ash and cave dust layer which is Zone F-1. It does not seem to have been an occupation layer, though we found occasional points and occasional pot sherds in it. Above this layer we have a burnt charcoal stratum.

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This charcoal stratum, Zone E, Occupation 12, was mainly in the front of the cave and was composed of only about 40 cubic feet of refuse, most of which was darkened ash. However, Pit 16, which extended down from it, was filled with vegetable material and was grass-lined as if it was a bed. Also, Pit 3 was mainly a large hearth area filled with a great deal of charcoal and burnt rock. It did have some burnt vegetable material in it. Due to the small size of the occupation area plus its limited thickness I would guess that it was occupied by a micro band for a very short season and the squash remains would again indicate that this season was either part of the late spring or part of the early summer.

Now turning to the remains that tell us something about their subsistence activities we first had 110 badly charred bone fragments. which were not identifyable. We also had two rather large bones, both of which were uncharred and seemed to have come from a deer. Implements connected with the chase are almost as numerous as the bone material as far as bulk is concerned. In this refuse were Verde, Abasolo, Tortugas, Matamores and Catan points, all of which may have been used with atlatls. Also occurring were San Lorenzo arrow points and part of an arrow foreshaft. A discoidal scraper and a cane knife as well as thin flake scrapers may have been used in preparing the skins of animals killed in the chase. Much more numerous than the bonex remains were the wild plant remains which number 1.436. These include agave, opuntia and wild squash. The chopper, the scraping planes and the mullers, all may have been used in preparing these very numerous remains. Admost as important as the wild vegetable materials were the remains of agriculture. There were ofer 1,000 com cobs, many of which came from Pit 16, there are pods and seeds of four varieties of beans, there are warty squash and pumpkin remains, there are some clay pipes, cane cigarettes and a possible tobacco leaf. There were in the feces a couple of pepper seeds. There was also much of a string that was

Interest of the seven real rest occopions of the control of the terms of the terms of the seven real rest occopies of the control of the terms of the seven real rest occopies of the seven restrict of the seven of the seven restrict of the restrict of the respective of the restrict occopies of the restrict occopies of the seven restrict occopies of the seven occopies of the seven restrict occopies of the seven occopies occopies

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made of cotton. The only other activity that there is any indication of is the numerous fragments of string and pottery remains here. Though we had about 150 sherds, many of them were quite small; however, beside brushed and plain sherds we did have some polished red and plaished black that had engraved designs cut through them. Thus our ceramic complex is very much like that of Occupation II. On the basis of the ceramics and the points and the vegetable material, I think we are safe to conclude that this was a temporary occupation, perhaps during a corn harvesting season, by a micro band of people who had the Palmillas type of culture.

Fig. - Extent of Zone D, Occupation 13, in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Above these levels of relatively poorly preserved vegetable material which were filled with ash and charcoal occurred a big thick layer of well-preserved food stuff from the front of the cave to the back of the cave. In the front of the cave this layer is often one foot thick, while in the back it may be only three or four inches. This lowest well-preserved vegetable layer is called Zone D, Occupation 13. It has been estimated to include about 618 cubic feet of preserved refuse material. The pollen from this layer as well as the bone material and the preserved vegetable

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stuff indicate that we are again dealing with a period that was as dry as it is at present. In two or three little patches, within this well-preserved vegetable layer, were burned areas with fire-cracked rock which might be interpreted as being hearth areas. However, besides these possible hearth areas there were six very definite pits. Two of these pits were completely lined with grass, perhaps for beds. Two of the other ones, which were also vegetable lined, contained sleeping mats. Thus I think we can safely say that there were four beds within the area. Another pit was filled almost entirely with corn cobs while a final pit was filled with vegetable materials. Much of the food stuffs look like they have been put in there quite purposely and a number of wooden artifacts were with them. From the basis of this thick vegetable material as well as the kinds of plant remains that we found in it. I think we may safely estimate that a macro band lay down this layer in a seasonal occupation. The squash remains and some of the plant remains would seem to indicate that they occupied this layer and deposited it during the spring and summer months.

141 bones occurred in this stratum and there were a number of identifyable bones, some of these are deer, a few of peccary, a couple are of rats; there is one bone that is very definitely a buffalo, and one tooth that might be of a dog. Actually, this does not represent a great deal of meat. However, the implements associated with the hunt and with the preparation of meat are very numerous. These include both thick and thin scrapers as well as elongate scrapers. The discoidal scrapers and small triangular end scrapers that were probably hafted in some sort of cylindrical sticks; all of these could have been used to prepare hides as well as fix meat. Projectile points were quite numerous and include atlatl points of the types called Abasolo, Nogales, Tortugas, Palmillas, Verde, Matamores and Catan. There are a couple of fragments of atlatl foreshafts

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and a few possible fragments of mainshafts. However, at this time, much more numerous than the atlatl remains are points and mainshafts of arrows. The points belong to the Jaumave. Frenos, and San Lorenzo types. Also, there are at least two pieces of small spring traps. However, as said before, most of the layer was composed of vegetable material and we counted and classified 7,709 vegetable remains. This probably represents about twothirds of all that occur. Among these remains are the opuntia, cactus, agave and huapillas. There were some remains of wild squash, wild runner beans, and amranth. Tools which might have been used in preparing these plants were scraper planes and various saw-like choppers. Again, we have a variety of agricultural remains but not so great as in the previous horizons. There are gourds, pumpkins, warty squash and remains of the small walnut squash. There are at least three kinds of beans as well as lima beans, two or three varieties of corn, and teocentli. Though we found no actual tobacco leaves, an effigy pipe and various cigarette buts would seem to indicate that such were used. Cotton occurred but was extremely rare. In terms of the garbaga remains they would seem to have been primarily plant collectors who did quite a bit of agriculture and little or no hunting. The two feces examined would tend to back this up. Both of these had as many more fragments of wild plants in them than they had of agricultural plants, and only one of them had a small piece of crushed bone. Other activities besides subsistence show that they did some chipping of flint and still made obsidian blades from polyhedral cores. The antler flaker may have been one of the tools they used in chipping a flint. The scraping of skins seemed to have been an important industry as we have fragments of sandals and some deer skins; we also have some split conical wedges and plain wedges that may have been used to tie down the skin while it was being scraped by discoadal and triangular end scrapers.

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Like the previous horizons, weaving is an important industry. There were a large number of fragments of string but the string is somewhat different from that of the previous horizons as for most of it is S-twisted hand-made yarn, and there is very little spindle whorl made cotton yarn. The yarns were twisted in various ways to make different kinds of cord. Again in this horizon we seem to have a wide variety of knots both tied on string and strands of the yucca. While some of this string was used for tying, most of the strings were used to make knotless and simple-looped nets as well as a simple-loop net with a rod foundation. There is one fragment of a plain cotton-woven cloth that was made on a belt loom with one wurt and one weft. Mat fragments are fairly numerous and there are a couple of whole mats. Most of them came out of our sleeping pits. All of these are twilled but they are extremely different from those of our previous horizons in that the fancy decorations made by skipping elements while twilling are almost entirely absent. The small pointed wooden stick may have been used in weaving these implements. They also may have been used in making their split-stitch bowl-shaped baskets. These bowls again are not so well made nor so tightly woven as either those of the Palmillas or Mesa de Guaje horizons. One piece of turtle shell had been pierced and may have served as a rattle. The most numerous cultural items from this horizon was the pottery. Though there is some pottery that seems to carry on from previous horizons, most of it is of new and of different types. This pottery like that of the previous horizons is coil-made, but the paste is more poorly knit and the temper is larger. It also has been fired in relatively poorly controlled oxydizing atmosphere. The predominant surface finishes are brushed and crudely smoothed. However, there are some surfaces that are smudged black and a few that are corregated. Rarely are there any decorations on them, though one type has crude engraving on it. The vessel forms seem to be limited to relatively simple bowls without

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vessel feet and wide-mouth jars without handles. The general appearance of the pottery give the impression that we are now dealing almost entirely with service utilitarian ware and have no ceremonial ware or fine specialized ware.

In terms of cultural relations Zone D, Occupation 13 is our first component of the San Lorenzo phase. This phase differs from previous ones in having a number of small side-notched and triangular arrow points, many more arrows than atlatls, in having the crude San Lorenzo type corregated and black ware and crudely engraved pottery. They also had simple twined mats only. There are various types of scalloped edged leather sandals. There are, of course, many hold-overs from the previous horizons both in projectile points and scraper types as well as the more general string types and some of the wooden tools. However, we have a very different horizon from Palmillas and what evidence we saw of specialized craftsmanship or possibly full-time specialists in the Palmillas horizons seems to be totally lost by San Lorenzo times.

Fig. - Extent of Zone, Occupation 14, in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

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inch thick ash layer, called Zone D-1. This underlay another relatively thick vegetable layer which was in the middle part of our excavated area. This vegetable layer that looked so very much like Zone D was called Zone C and Occupation 14. It was somewhat less extensive than our previous one and only was composed of 265 cubic feet of refuse. Its features were not too numerous. There was one pit filled with fire-cracked rock and charceal, one grass-lined pit or bed, a grass lined pit or bed, a grass-lined pit with a mat inside that definitely was a bed, and there was a large depression in the west part of our excavation that was filled with grass and seems to have been part of this layer. The latter may have in part been caused by some of the treasure hunting excavation. In terms of the thickness of the layer and fireplace, and soforth, I would guess we are probably dealing with a macro band who was here for about a season.

During their stay in this season they did a little hunting. We found 119 unidentifiable bones. We found a few identifiable deer bones, a couple of jaguar bones, rat bones, and some bird bones. There also was a fragment of deer skin and jaguar skin. Implements that might be connected with the hunt were fairly numerous. Dart points include Abasolo, Nogales, Palmillas, Verde, Catan and Matamores types. More numerous than these were arrow points which include San Lorenzo, Jaumave, Fresno and Starr. There also are a large number of arrow main shafts and foreshafts. Wild plants are extremely numerous and here we counted all of them; the stratum had 7,274 wild plant remains. Among these wild plant remains are some fragments of wild squash, runner beans, amaranth as well as numerous desert plants like cactus and agave, huapillas and the like. Some of our choppers and hammers may have been used to mash up these wild food remains. Almost as numerous as the wild plant remains are agricultural remains. However,

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there is one difference. Though we have quite a wide variety, the numerous different varieties or races of domesticated plants which we had in Palmillas seem to be gone. We still have gourds and a couple of varieties of pumpkins as well as warty squash. There are still four varieties of beans, but the lima beans are absent. There are a large number of cobs of corn, but most of them seem to be of a race called Breve de Pidlla. Cotton again occurs in some of the string and there are a few little fragments of peppers. No tobacco leaves were found but we have some cigarette buts and part of an effigy of an elbow clay pipe. I think the conclusion that these people were plant collectors who did almost as much agriculture as they did plant collecting and a little hunting, is a fair estimate of their subsistence activities.

The antler flaker and the chips would seem to indicate that these people did some chipping while they were living in the cave. A conical wedge for holding down skin, the scrapers, the ulna punch, the jaguar skin, and the shoe fragment would seem to show that one of their activities while in the cave was preparing hides. The spoke shaver, the pointed stick and various whittled objects seem to show that they did some wood working. Examples of string are not overly numerous. Most of it is S-twisted and done by hand and not by a spindle whorl. This is true of both cotton and hard or soft wild fibres. There are, however, a few pieces of cotton yarn that were done with a wpindle whorl. Some of the string was made into simple loop nets, others were woven on a belt loom into cotton plain weave. No basket remains were found but there were two fragments of twilled mats, and one extremely small fragment of chequer-weave mat. One of the twilled mats seems to have a decorated border. However, for the most part they are plain. There also were found a few painted fibres in this layer that may be interpreted as indicating that we had some

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twilled mats that had a painted design on them.

As far as cultural affinities are concerned this group definitely ties in with Occupation 13. It is considered to be another, perhaps smaller, component of the San Lorenzo phase. The numerous pot sherds, which are mainly brushed and smudged ware, although there are some corregated and engraved sherds, are a further link. This ceramic activity is probably our best reason for tying them in with the previous culture.

Fig. - Extent of Zone E, Occupation 15 of the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Over all the cave dust layer called D-1 and in part above Zone C, was another thin layer of vegetable material in the back of the cave.

This seems to have extended in fairly large amounts into the unexcavated portion. However, as far as our excavation is concerned, there was little more than 25 cubic feet of refuse in this layer. Extending down from this layer was one grass-lined pit with a mat in it, and throughout the layer were patches of charcoal that may or may not have been hearths. On thebasis of the thinness of the layer and the relatively small occupation, I would guess that this is an occupation by a nomadic micro-

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band. The squash remains would seem to indicate that perhaps it took place during the summer.

We have considerable evidence concerning their subsistence activities . Only twenty-five unidentifiable animal bones were uncovered and there was one identifiable deer bone flaker and a piece of deer skin. Artifacts that might be connected with the chase were the atlatl point of the Abasolo, Nogales, Mesa and Verde's types. However, much more numerous than atlatl points were the Catan. Matamores. Fresno, Starr and San Antonio side-notched arrow points. There also were numerous mainshafts, foreshafts. Much more numerous than the evidence of hunting was that of wild plant collecting. 2,842 wild plant remains were uncovered. Many of these were Huapillas leaves and stems. There were a few agave, cactus and chewed quits of other wild plants as well as a few wild squash seeds. The only implement that seems to be connected with wild plant collecting (except for the obvious nets) were thick and thin saw-like choppers. Agricultural remains also occur but are less varied and less numerous than in our previous horizons. There are only two varieties of beans; there are a number of cobs of corn but most of them seem to be of the Breve de Padilla race corn. There are a few strings made from cotton. Tobacco also occurs. The gourd fragments are fairly numerous but this does not seem to have been a food as we found none of these seeds in the feces. A single variety of pumpkin and warty squash also occurred. The only objects that might even vaguely be connected with agricultural remains are the pottery, particularly the ones that had burned food material adhering to their interiors. We also have a shell spoon that may have been used for dipping out some of this soup. Skin scraping activities evidently occurred during this brief occupation. The hammered wood wedge may have been used to stake down

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skins, the thick and thin flake side scrapers as well as the crescentric end scrapers may have been used for removing some of these fatty tissues. There also are antler piercers that could have been used to pierce the skin. We actually did find a number of fragments of skin, some being leather thongs, others merely pieces of deer skin with or without the hair attached and also one fragment of a huarache. As with the other horizons there are numerous pieces of string; most of it is S-twisted and soft fibres. A little cotton cord still appears. Some of the string and yucca strands were, of course, tied into a variety of knotts. Some string was used for making simple loop net while other strings were used on a loom to make tightly twined blankets. There also is one single fragment of a piece of double cloth; it is decorated with an indigo blue dye. This piece of double cloth of course infers a much more complex type of loom. It may, however, be a trade piece, manufactured in another area. Simple twilled mats occur with squared corners on them and there is one chequer mat. There is also a fragment of paint dish which may have been used colouring fibres for decorating mats. Pot sherds are fairly numerous. The fancier variety of engraved or black burnished ware, and the earlier brown burnished ware seemed to have totally disappeared, though brush and corregated wares continue. However, there are two new types: San Antonio red ware and San Antonio polished ware. Vessel forms like in the previous horizons are quite limited to a few simple bowls and a few simple water jars without any appendages or decoration. There are also a number of sherds which are trade of Huateca black and white. On the basis of the above evidence it would appear that we have a new culture entering the area, so we consider Occupation 15 to be a component of the San Antonio phase. The San Antonio projectile points, the crescentric end scrapers, the shell spoon, the twined rope, the double cloth, the San Antonio red and polished pottery all are diagnostic

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of this new culture. Ohter traits in the form of choppers and strings seem to be a continuation of the previous horizons.

Fig. - Extent of Zone A, Occupation 16 in the excavated area of Romero's Cave.

Overlying the thin layer of cave dust in the front of the back of the cave, in the back Zone B-1 and in the front Zone C-1 was a thick vegetable layer which underlay cvaw dust on the surface of the cave.

This top vegetable zone is called Zone A and was very extensive. I suspect also that our material could have been dug both by treasure hunters and by the San Antonio people themselves. It is estimated there over 600 cubic feet of refuse in this stratum. There were three fire pits dug down from it, one grass lined pit and one burial pit. There are also numerous areas of patches of grass and a couple of mats lying horizontally in the layer that also may have been beds. On the basis of this I would suspect that here we are dealing with a macro band who occupied this cave for a couple of seasons, perhaps in the spring and the summer.

246 unidentifiable bones occurred as well as identifiable bones of deer, peccary, rats and birds. There were also a number of pieces of skin.

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More numerous than the bones themselves were many implements that might be connected with hunting. These include Abasolo, Mogales, Tortugas, Verde, atlatl points as well as atlatl mainshafts, and foreshafts. Still more numerous were Matamores, Catan, San Lorenze, Jaumave, Fresno and San Antonio arrowpoints. There also was part of a bow and arrow mainshaft and foreshaft. There also were scrapers which would be somehow connected with hunting. Much more important than this activity, however, was wild plant collecting. Though we had 9,361 wild plant remains that were counted, there actually were a number more that were not counted. Most of these were desert cactus and yucca remains, but there were some wild squash fragments with them. The crescental flat and humped scraping planes and saw choppers could have been used to prepare these remains for food. Still an important activity was agriculture. There were many cobs of corn, mostly of the Breve de Padilla variety; there were two kinds of beans, gourds, peppers, warty squash and pumpkin. There also were cigarettes as well as fragments of elbow pipes. Metates and manos also can be connected with agriculture. The feces remains would seem to indicate that about 40 per cent of their activities was agriculture and about 40 per cent wild food collection, and as much as 20 per cent was hunting. This is roughly in agreement with the wild plant Material. However, this is somewhat different than the immediately previous horizons which showed somewhat more plant collecting than agriculture and less hunting. The pots and shell spoons may have been used to prepare this food for eating. Hammer wedges, scraper handles, bone awls and a piercer and an ulna punch, crescentric and scrapers, a scraper handle as well as deer skin, jaguar skin, a belt, a piece of shoe, a thong and a huarache and a leather bag indicate one of the most important activities at this time was the preparing of skins. Equally important was the making of pottery. This pottery like in the San Lorenzo horizon

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and the various other horizons is mainly black ware with some corregative adhering. However, the San Antonio polished and San Antonio red ware indicate that we are dealing with a different horizon. Weaving continues to be important with lots of string occurring and there are a few simple twilled mats with square borders and a few simple twilled mats with square borders and a few simple mats with chequer weave with square corners. Simple loop nets occur. Loom weaving occurs and there were plain weave, double weft and worf woven fabrics.

The Starr and San Antonio points, the crescentric scrapers, the clay pestle, the shell spoon, the plain elbow pipe, the double weft and worf cotton cloth, the reed flute, the distinctive twilled mats as well as the subsistence pattern and San Antonio polished and red pottery indicate that this is a component of the San Antonio phase. Many of the associated artifacts are similar to those of provious horizons, but we were unable to determine whether they are cultural continuities or merely mixing of older artifacts with the new ones they were using.

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SUMMARY

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[Chapter 11 section 1 Rometo's care

